PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 54,727.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
ARRIOA	4,750	G. Bartola	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S Cilumak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,583	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	P. Glurgevich	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: The more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/6. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

* Therapion is now also obtainable in ORANGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied—Chanda, No. 6.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via: about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m. P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 27th May	9 a.m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 24th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnes	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Doyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons:	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ... Rs. 170 to SINGAPORE Rs. 195 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlhauser	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
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24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

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are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GOKULDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and specially restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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Now is the time to order.

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WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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AGENTS FOR THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kelar and Karachi.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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WARLI LABORATORY, PADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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CODES: DWN & A B C 15TH EDITIONS.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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BOMBAY TO MANCHESTER (direct),
Rs. 600 for two,

BY the S. S. "PONDO," sailing Saturday, 22nd May, now lying in Prince's Dock. The Cabin is a commodious one and is fitted with a double bed. W. C. and bathroom attached.
Splendid opportunity for a Married Couple.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTICHAND HARAKCHAND, has contracted TO SELL to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuage, tenement or chawl of two stories standing thereon, situate at or on the North side of Slater Road leading to the Grant Road Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other plots under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 and New Survey No. 7019, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3388 (3a), Street No. 9 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Shamrao Manekji Bale but now of Dinbai, widow and Executrix of Nasserwanji Dalyara, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Merwanji Gursetji Mehta but now of S. R. Bottlewalla, and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Bhanji Bhimji but now of Framji Sorabji Banaji.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Bombay, 19th May, 1909.

MULJEE AND KRAMBATA,
Purchaser's attorneys.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the INCORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from
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SPLEEN PILLS
[illegible] or cases of enlarged Spleen.
DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall,
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In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna, Deccan.

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CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 5 p. m.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, just opposite Tram Terminus on the first floor above the Arched Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of a set of dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, windproof lamps, carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, Josi's fan, gharickshaw, open carved blackwood furniture, Singer's hand-sewing machine, Chesterfield sofa, etc., the property of H. Lakin, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almirahs, dining, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, hat and book stands, sideboards, iron safes, ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co., chest of drawers.
2 Smith Premier No. 1 Typewriters and 1 The Salter typewriter.

At 3 p.m.
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Automobile motor cycle 3½ h. p. 2 cylinder in working order.
1 French-polished rubber-tyred shigram.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Double-seated brougham.
1 Bitch, cross between English Greyhound and
1 Rampur hound, age about 5 years, has had three litters.
The property of G. M. Jackson, Esqr.
4 bitches, all with good pedigree, viz. "Daphne," "Norfolk Nettle," "Diamond II," "Keaney Belle."
The above animals can be seen at Messrs. Stephen's Stables at Girgaum and their pedigree may be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Clarke House, next to Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Wellington Fountain, the valuable and handsome French polished teak-wood and black-wood dressing, drawing, office and bed-room furniture by Dawjee Canjee, Robert Brothers, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side-board and dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, cozy corner seat, 2 coonda almira-pictures, door curtains, Italian cane furniture, Brussel's carpets, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, cheval glass, large lot of law, medical, and engineering books, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., proceeded to England and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 19, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dining tables, arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, cabinets, cupboards, bentwood chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron bedsteads, wooden partition screens, meat-safe, iron stove, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—
OOIP No. 1/7—7 cases English-made sulphuric acid.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 very handsome pony about 13-3, goes in harness, very quiet and smart looking horse going home.

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The well-known and very desirable bungalow at Mahabaleshwar known as "Bella Vista" together with the extensive land (about 11 acres) and outhouses. The Bungalow is centrally situated and command an excellent view.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THE AUCTION SALE of the 120 F. B. bales of cotton, that was advertised to take place at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Station, at Surat, on Friday, the 4th June, 1909, will NOT be held.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), the materials for the removal of the following buildings:—
Building Sl. Nos. 3 A 3, : 79 B, : 2 : 3 : 9 : 232 (5) Case Nos. 67 : 84 : 48 : 33A : 28 etc. Khatwadi Main Road and 5th Lane Khatwadi, Mulukwadi, Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1909.

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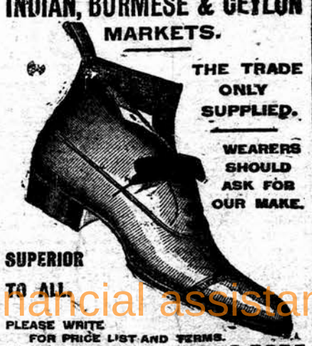
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO..
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hanchuia, Hongkong, Kobe, London,	Liaoyang, Lyons, Mukden (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur),	Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinling, Tientsin, Tokyo,

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Sir JOHN ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The Heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or whether Bankers, to favour them with their interests to them. All Bills drawn will be duly honoured on presentation.
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KEYMER, LONDON. LONDON.

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
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7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
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Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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BEER.
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D. C. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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PURE AND
WHOLESOME.
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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply easily to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

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Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

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AN EFFICIENT and EXPERIENCED SPINNING MASTER for a Ring Spinning and Weaving Hill at Upcountry.
Apply No. 999, care of the "Bombay Gazette" with testimonials.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 19, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 20, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/4		1/8
2½ do. Rentes	97 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/8	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	83	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 2/16	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 5/8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16	1/3	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do. Short London Bills	3 months' sight.	1 3/8	1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight...	1 5/8	unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Rs. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 3-8d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady—Buyers at the price.

London, May 19.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 7,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 28,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 12-per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 12 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 12,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,70,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 24,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 12 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 12 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... Rs. 81,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 12,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :— Good demand, steady.

Spots ...	...	...	Steady.
Futures ...	...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	...	Steady.
Manchester	...	...	12,000
Total Sales ...	...	...	500
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...			.....
Imports ...	...	...	5·83 —02
Mid-Americans ...	...	...	8 11-19 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·75	5·80	5·77	5·75
+05	+04	+04	+03	+02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·74	5·73	5·72	5·72
+03	+03	+02	+02

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	18,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	7,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	7,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·85 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·14+23 } Advanced on foreign buying and on bull support and short covering.
Do. Oct. 10·94+20 }

NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—10 7/8 +1·8
Futures—Month of July ... 11·12+29
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·91+22
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 1/2—May-June —London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-2 May—Nominal —Quiet but steady.
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3/4 May-June—Sellers —Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 1/2 May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 5/8 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 5-8—May-June—Hamburg.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. Ports 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5 1-2d.—Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 31s. 3d.
" " Mutton Tallow ... ...32s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ... Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [20TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs.....	2,000	Bushire	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Sovs...	1,815	Bushire	Sundry Importers
Rupees	3,284		
10 Packages Sovs.	66,150	Jeddah	
Gold Coins ...	5,544		
Rupees	2,475		
Silver Coins ...	1,715		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 18th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	14	16,447
B. B. & C.I. Railway.	15	17,465

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent. "	20th May.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent. "	12th May.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent. "	26th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for a month at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1 2 15-16 T. T. and 1 2 31-32 for demand Bank bills, the unexpectedly strong allotment of council drafts having little effect on quotations. There has been some small enquiry for demand bills for the mail which has been met at 1 3 31-32, but on the other hand credits remain very scarce at 1 4 3-32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates keep steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 1-2 for cash and the settlement. There has not been much doing and in the afternoon there were some small sellers sold at the close quotations are 1-16 down. Calcutta market is steady at 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	"	94·7

Bullion—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London was unchanged at 24 3-16 but the forward quotation was 1-16 down at 24 1-8. New York was unchanged at 52 5-8. Locally the market opened quiet at 23 9-16 ex duty but with small sellers in the Bazar the closing quotation became 62 7-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market is firmer on the better advices from America, and prices are about Rs. 2 higher all round. There is rather more enquiry in the bazaar for New crop.
For ready cotton there was a moderate demand at Colaba and prices were steadier. Both exporters and mills were in the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	263	May.
Good M. G. Broach	2594	Mar.1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	254	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	249	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	246/7	"
Fine M. G. Ammoti...	246/7	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	241	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	236	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	241	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	240/1	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	198	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ... — ...	241	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	259	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	10,000	Bales.
Total Imports	1,803	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·82	5·82	5·83	5·86
+08	+07	+08	+09

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·83	5·82	5·82	5·81	5·80
+08	+08	+09	+09	+08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steadier on better advices from Home.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
May ... ... — ... " 8 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steadier with a moderate demand.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 12 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 10 0
Brown Delhi, May ... " 7 12 6 B. T.

Poppyseed :—
May ... ... Rs. 9 14 6 R. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 21 4 0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 1 6 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 3 0
White Pussi, 85 p. c.	"	6 6 0
Soft red	"	42 8 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	78
Indian Specie Bank ...	57 1-2

Mills :—

Century	290
David	415
Empress	290
Howard and Bullough	450

Presses :—

New Mofussil	715

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	260
Bombay E, S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	168
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	149
Bombay Flour Mill	875
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	347 1-2
Central India Mining	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,080
Delhi Flour Mill	135
Marcks & Co.	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 1-2
Telephone Co.	31 1-2 X.D.
Treacher and Co	642 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	115
Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,067 bales.
Wheat	59,663 cwts.
Linseed	16,801 "
Rapeseed	13,326 "
Gingellyseed	161 "
Poppyseed...	7,029 "
Groundnuts	1,346 "
Castorseed	10,703 "
Rice	1,033 "
Myrabollams	4,824 "
Cottonseed...	9,323 "
Mowraseed...	350 "
Gram	6,270 "
Joowar	6,792 "
Maize	nil

KARACHI FREIGHT REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 20.

Freights have been active during the week with a rising tendency and are now fully 6d. dearer than last week's report. Several steamers are reported as fixed at Home and the market closes firm, without, however, much enquiry at the moment. It is rumoured that tonnage amounting to about 10,000 has been given out for Hull for July and August shipments by a local firm, but details of the transaction are withheld.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The returning tide of business activity in India after the famine continues to be reflected in the sales of Council Bills, which have already been so large since the commencement of the financial year as to place the Secretary of State in a very strong position. Yesterday he disposed of no less than ninety-six lakhs, including sixteen lakhs special telegraphic transfers at the impreved rate of 16d. Eighty lakhs are offered for sale next week.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper at 94·7.

Shares.—In coal shares, Bhalgoras are obtainable at 17 1-2 (small lot), Barabonis at 15 1-4, East Indias at 50 (£ 1 paid each), Damodas (ordinary) at 11, Ghusick and Muslias at 15 1-4 and Katras Jherriahs at 72 1-2.

In tea shares Arcuttipores stand at 75 1-2 Central Cachars at64, Durrungs at 44 1-2 and Eastern Cachars at 60.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—36 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 160 bales wool, T J Mahomed ; 25 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 225 cwts wheat flour, 480 cwts wheat sweeping, D Tajpal ; 200 cwts buffalo pickers, M Samji ; 33 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co ; 75 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 33 bales wool, G Gungadass ; 14 bales wool, K Balkisandas ; 14 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 45 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 650 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 150 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 35 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 25 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 1,210 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schwarzenfels s—2,100 cwts sjwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,300 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 1 1-4 cwts ivory, K N Meanes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mysia s—560 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umhloti s—5,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Abjee Oomersy ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 22,450 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rydal Hall s—11,587 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee

Fife s—82 cwts castorseed, S Shivji.

Vigo s—4,300 cwts cotton seed A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—422 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Vigo s—64 bales hemp, Abjee Oomersy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Locksley Hall s—2200 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smid and Co; 55 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

King Robert s—200 cwts fengree Volkart Bros. 210 bales cotton-waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons 2,000 cwts poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co

Umhloti s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—333 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 10 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co 220 bales cotton B Shamji and Co ; 55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co, 150 bales cotton-fly, J C Tadiwalla ; 105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.; 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 4,000 cwts linsee Ralli Bros. 40 cwts cardamumseed G Sachedina and Co; 230 bales cotton Ralli Brs.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—2,000 cwts cotton Volkart Bros. 115 balas cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,082 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 100 bales cotton H Gocouldas and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggi and Co; 410 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—300 bales twist Sassoon J. David & Co ; 46 cwts byasbole, Keshu Nagu 5 1-2cwts ivory K N Mianee, 450 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji 1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim & Co ;

Persia s—750 cwts Onions, R E Dadachanji 95 cwts Obbanum, K Moolji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—125 bales twist Framjee Sons & Co ; 300 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 150 bales twist Daviy Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—29 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 209 bales cotton The M E Kaisha; 800 bales cotton E D Master and Co;

Persia s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 79 cwts gum, A Harakhia and Co; 200 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co;

FOR OSAKA.

Persia s—1,000 bales cotton R D Master and Co ;

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	2	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	9
Water Division:	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total.....	13	14	85
This day last year.....	28	24	101
Do. 1907.....			94

THE RAT CAMPAIGN
May 20th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	55	23	3
B	101	102	12
C	106	45	13
D	44	28	1
E	128	23	1
F	64	3	0
G	66	2	0
Total to date...	564	221	30
Total rats killed.....			795

MR. PHEROZSHAH KERSHASP, I.C.S., whose name came into prominence in connection with the recent Guntur riots, has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENSON—ANGUS—May 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Chree, B. D., the Rev. Robert Horne Stevenson, M. A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, to Winifred Margaret, daughter of Thomas Angus, Tessamore, Madras.

DEATH.

BARTELS—May 16, at 14, Queen's Park, Ballygunge, Paul, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartels, aged 12 days.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.
The P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 7th May, due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Maxim : "Prefer loss to unjust gain."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 22.—Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.

Sunday, May 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-23m., 2-22a. Low water, 7-15m., 8-26a.

Monday, May 24.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-6m., 3-6a. Low water, 7-54m., 9-21a.

Tuesday, May 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-52m., 3-52a. Low water, 8-36m., 10-25a.

Wednesdy, May 26.—Marsland Price and Co., statutory general meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 3-45m., 4-41a. Low water, 9-26m., 11-40a.

Thursday, May 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 4-59m., 5-34a. Low water, 10-33m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII), verse 3. At 5-45 p.m. Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A., L.L.B., will read a paper on "What do the winged figures on ancient monuments indicate?"

FIRE IN MATUNGA.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Matunga in a row of huts and shed No. 4. Police Superintendent Priestley and Inspector Jefferies assisted the poor men in saving their chattels. The Fire Brigade was early on the spot and put out the fire before it spread to other rows. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow, Saturday instead of to-day as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this afternoon :—

March.....	El Capitan ..... Sousa
Overture	Le Domino Noir..... Auber
Patrol.....	Irish ..... Paerner
Selection	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Valse.....	Love's Last Word ..... Crimeaux
Dance	Dance of the Elves..... Solomon
Galop	Cleopatra..... D'Albert

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Ville-de-la-Ciotat," May 19.

THE following passengers arrived here yesterday at 7 a.m., from Marseilles, by the Messageris Maritimes Co's steamer "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" :—Mr. A. Dange, Major H. H. Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. C. Fetters, Mr. D. B. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. J Bradbury, Mr. R. Hallahan, Mr. M. W. Cursetjee and Mr. Has.

May 20.

Passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageris Maritimes steamer "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" to-day from the Prince's Dock, Shed M. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 10-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfection Station, at 9-30 a. m. with all their baggage.

FOR COLOMBO.

Tilly, Mr T H ... Winch, Mr H J
Kurrimbhoy, Mr H and child ... Jeewanjee Mr, Mrs, Miss and 4 children
Taylor, Mr G ... Buncher, Mr A J

FOR SYDNEY.

Klingbardt Mr Rudolf, Beat Mr J J ... Veeck, Mr Rudolf

FOR MELBOURNE.—Ebrahim Barkar, Mr

FOR NOUMEA.

Le Berre, Mr and Mrs Grangeon, Mr ... Larquere, Mr and Mrs Lescurn, Mr
Mast, Mr and Mrs and 2 children ... Ottavi, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Pirouiet, Mr ... Ducousso, Mr
Surleau, Mr and Mrs and 2 children ... Lalevee, Mr and Mrs

FOR YOKOHAMA.—Tryce, Miss

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 18 was 737, giving a death-rate of 39·19 per annum per thousand as against 43·87, the corresponding period of last year, and 60·34, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 212, plague; 11, small-pox; 5, measles; 2, cholera; 1, lepresy; 45, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system ;152, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 33, still-born; 61, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 348; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 186; Parsee, 31; Jew, 3; Native Christian 29; Eurasian, 3; European, 7; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 385 as against 285, the corresponding period of last year, and 306, the average over the past five years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ROBBERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

EMPEROR VS. GOVINDA WALAD KHNA.

Their Lordships, presiding at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday, disposed of several cases and other miscellaneous business.

In the above case the appellant, accused No. 1, and four others were tried on a charge of dacoity under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and No. 1 under Section 397 in addition. No. 1 was convicted and senteneed to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the other four being discharged, by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, before whom the case was tried.

The prosecution case was briefly this. The complainant Lobo, a railway guard, with his two companions Paul Fernandes, telegraph signaller, and a schoolboy, Ramos, were asleep in his bungalow at Bhusawal on the night of the 31st December last, when in the small hours of the morning Paul awoke and thought there were thieves in the house. He awakened Lobo, who at once got up and rushed towards the place where the thieves were. Lobo noticed two thieves, one in the doorway and the other inside a room. The former ran out, and Lobo rushed against the latter and seized him from behind, just when he was handling a box. Lobo shouted for help, and was cut by the thief in the struggle with a clasp knife on the head and wrist. The school boy Ramos had the pluck to snatch the knife from the thief's hand, but in so doing he too was cut in the wrist. The servants and neighbours arrived, and the captive thief was tied with a rope. On the information given by the thief, the other accused were arrested. Lobo had to remain on the sick list for over two months. Before the inmates awoke, it seemed the thieves had removed from the house a couple of boxes. On the evidence, Mr. Phadnis was fully satisfied that there were at least two thieves. No. 1 was the thief captured. As regarded the rest of the accused, the Sessions Judge said there was but little evidence to establish their connection with the theft ; and they were acquitted and discharged. The pluck and courage shown by Lobo were, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, certainly commendable. He boldly set upon, and, at great personal danger, pinioned a man many times his superior in strength, physique, age, and experience. No. 1 was a remarkably strong built and robust man ; and withal, armed with an offensive weapon. Lobo well deserved the full reward of Rs. 100 which the Sessions Judge was authorised to award under rule 5 (a), page 247 of the Police Manual ; and he directed the same to be paid to him. No. 1 was convicted of robbery with grievous hurt, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, which was converted into transportation for the same period under Section 59.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

MURDER OF A BOY WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATOR VS. MOTI RAWA GHAVDA.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Broach, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

There was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that a boy named Samat Kesar, aged about seven years, was murdered on the 11th December last. The child's father was the accused's step-brother. The hospital Assistant who examined the corpse found thirteen wounds on it, made with a sharp weapon, on the face, neck and shoulders and right arm. Death must have been almost instantaneous. The child went to a field in the afternoon with his grandmother, Jasu, who placed him near a platform and a heap of stalks, and gathered pods, when the accused came from his field, which adjoined the other field, and attacked the boy with a sickle. On the boy's screaming, Jasu hastened to him. She saw the accused wounding Samat and screamed ; and her shrieks caused three men to come up. The accused ran, they pursued him, but did not catch him. Accused was found the next day in the evening about a mile from the scene of the offence. The question before the Sessions Judge was whether the accused was of unsound mind when he killed the child. He told the Magistrate that he had killed the boy because he was annoyed. In the Sessions Court he said he had done the deed in anger. On considering all the evidence and circumstances, the Sessions Judge did not think that the accused was incapable of knowing the nature of the act he committed, or that he was doing something wrong ; but it appeared he sometimes acted in an irrational manner. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CASE AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

His Worship heard the notice issued against the Commissioner at the instance of one Essoof Ali Abdul Kader, a Borah, calling upon him to show causes why the Court should not direct him to put in force any of the provisions of the Municipal Act, or to take such measure as to the Court would seem practicable and reasonable for preventing, abating, diminishing or remedying the nuisance complained of by Essoof Ali, and also to show cause why he should not pay the complainant such reasonable costs relating to the complaint inclusive of compensation for the complainant's loss of time in prosecuting the complainant. Mr. Khandwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Bilia, Assistant Drainage, Engineer, was for the Municipality.

The complainant's case was that he had rented a house jointly with his brother Abdeali and others at Sarang Street and resided there with their family. There was an open channel gutter behind their house which was fully choked up with filth and dirty water and was emitting a most foul and offensive smell, and had seriously affected the health of their family. Letters were written to the Health Department and the Municipal Commissioner, but nothing was done to remove the nuisance.

It was urged for the Municipality that the gully was cleaned twice a day. The drain was constantly getting choked owing to the dirty habits of the people in the locality.

His Worship in disposing of the notice said the nuisance had abated ; and an order was therefore unnecessary. His Worship was satisfied that the nuisance existed and that it was not abated until the complainant made his complaint to this Court. He therefore directed the Commissioner to pay Rs. 25 to the complainant, which he considered was reasonable compensation for the loss of his time in prosecuting this case.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Before the same Magistrate Mr. R. D. Banaji, assistant thread-master in the Manockji Petit Mills, charged Visram Nanji of Visram Bhagwandas and Company with selling and exposing for sale or having in their possession goods to which a false trade description had been applied,

Mr. Laug, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lunt of Messrs. Craigie and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. York Smith of Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Laug, opening the case, stated that the Manockji Petit Mills had the monopoly of selling in Bombay reels of thread bearing No. 6, each card measuring 50 yards. About the year 1905 they found that their sales had been considerably affected by reason of the accused selling reels bearing the words "No 6" and the figure 60 without the word "Yards," thereby implying that the thread on the reel was 60 yards. The complainant had some of these reels measured in the presence of their solicitor and it was found that they were considerably short of 60 yards, in some cases the shortage being as much as 50 per cent. After some negotiations an agreement was made by the Manockji Petit Mills Company and the accused's firm, by which the latter undertook not to sell these cards in the way they had been doing, and to indicate the length of the thread on them. Recently the complainant found that the accused had broken the agreement. Hence the presecution.

Evidence was then recorded, and further hearing was adjourned.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. M. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Stenson charged Nazurally Noormahomed, a Bori, with cheating one Ghela Harsey, a grain dealer. Mr. Athavle and Mr. Dalvie, Pleaders defended the accused. The complaint was that Mahomed Yus

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Garscube, 2,297 tons, Captain R. Findlay, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Akyab via Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,558 tons Captain A. Barellon arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain T. W. Carkhell, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan, Maclean 2,952 tons, Captain W. G. Young, will sail to-day for Tuticorin &c. with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr ..Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator ..Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Duferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 20.

Belle of Franco2468Corgill ....K Nixon & Co
Harlesden ..... 2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Haidari... ..1563deLorne ....B & P S N Co
Firoza.....2905 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank .....2174Harrison .....The Captain
Garscube.....2297Findlay .....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Masser .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sutt.....1445 .....2905 Watson .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Sanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....2840Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Hydra... .....631Kirseborn.....F F Campbell & Co
Mazaffari.....1387Moloney .....B & P S N Co
Ville-de-la-Ciotat...3558Barillon...Noumea 21-5..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 20.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2922	Young	Malabar Coast	21-5	F Muir & Co
B Vistgath	2613	Rule	Amsterdam	and Leghorn	22-5 Ralli Bros
C&R Looksley Hall	2310	Mason	Antwerp	5-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	9-6	P & O Co
F Vigo	2020	Harbord	Karachi Hull via	24-5	F Muir & Co
H Precident	2086	Mulhbaner	Darban	21-5	A Strandes
K Umhloti	1398	Clarke		30-5	R A Willis
N Arama	2706	Carr	Mostyn Deep	23-5	R A Willis
O Pondo	1723	Burkitt	Manchester	22-5	R A Willis
P Schwarzenfels	3664	Seibji Hamburg		22-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Rydal Hall	2139	Donton	Liverpool	29-5	Amsterdam K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 | Blett Dunkirk &c 29-5 K N & Co
2 Waronga...1609 Johnson...Bassein...24-5 M M & Co
3 Linga....951 Cuthbert .....24-5 M M & Co
4 Yetorofu Maru.....3,067.....Ooyeda...Kobe 29-5... N Y Kaisha
5 Wellington 3676 Evans .. Hamburg .....22-5..... J Mackintosh & Co
6 Glendhu.2329 Thorne. Liverpool. 29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
8 King Robert..... 2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 W & A G & Co
9 Elysia...3094 Haig ...Liverpool 25 5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4.....785 Hayward.....Shanghai 25-5 P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt4179 Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
15 Harewood...1998 Francis...Hull 22-5 W & A G & Co
16 Fife...2494 A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co

M W P D.

[illegible] ...3719 Guerievech...Kobe...25-5 A L S N Co
N Mosbtari...1110 Green.....Stream 21-5 B & P S N Co

H. W. P. D.

Kaver...583 Mohamed...B Nagar...22-5...B S N Co Ld
Netravati...698 Cassum ...Jaisangar 22-5...B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Garscube s	Findlay	Akyab, Apr 29
20	Ville de-la-Ciotat .	Barillon	Marseilles, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Nairung s	Corkhill	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Maclean, Young, for Tuticorin, &c.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Barillon, for Noumea, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th May.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Macedonia with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 11 p. m. on Wednesday the 19th May.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
3	Ionus	Melbourne
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Sealda	Moulmein
13	Steinberger	Middlesbro
13	Pandit	Java
15	Glenaffric	London
17	Jelunga	Calcutta
17	Nurani	Calcutta
18	Pentakota	Negapatam

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS By MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 21st May.

85. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6426 Vol H B D Simes, "G" Coy from 24th May to 23rd November 1909.

86. Resignations.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength :—

No 6004 Sergt G Clark, "F" Coy.
No 6696 Vol R W Harvey, "G" Coy.
No 5918 Cadet D Steward, "L" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

SIR HARRY REICHEL, Principal of the North Wales University College, Bangor, has received a letter from the Draper's Company stating that on April 22, it was resolved "that a further donation of £10,046 be made to the College. This amount, together with the grant of £5,000 previously made by the Company, to be applied in the payment of the cost of erecting the new library and museum at the college." In consequence of this gift, which provides for the whole cost of the building of the library and museum wing, this portion of the College buildings will bear the name of the Drapers' Company. The sum which now remains to be raised towards the total cost of the present section of the new buildings is £11,000.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

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[illegible] BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Comprises the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions*

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Rs. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE LORDS.

LORD ROBERTS, ever enthusiastic in his efforts to strengthen and improve the British Army, has just delivered himself of another attack on the Secretary of State for War and his arrangements for the defence of British interests at home and abroad. Our former Commander-in-Chief is reported to have described the Army as a sham and to have declared it to be a thousand officers short of the complement. Lord Roberts is too distinguished a soldier, and too apprehensive of the probable effects of such an utterance to have made it lightly or without a due sense of responsibility. Lord Lucas is stated to have replied that the Regulars were at full strength and that Government's only difficulty was to keep the Reserve within Parliamentary limits. These may be absolute facts still leave Lord Roberts' [illegible] to be calculated on its efficiency, on its capacity to do the work for which it is designed, and not on mere numbers. Yet even as regards numerical strength we doubt if any military expert will be found bold enough to aver that any army of three hundred and fifteen thousand men would suffice to prevent an invasion of the British Isles, and not many will dispute Lord Roberts's contention that we neither have an army to send abroad nor to defend the country at home. In his view the danger—presumably the danger of invasion—is daily coming nearer and he is anxious that we should be prepared for it. Not to put too fine a point on it, Lord Roberts would have those preparations introduced by the adoption of compulsory service and, if he did not say so in his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the trend of his observations was in that direction—"If the nation come forward there would be no difficulty in getting an army. Men would join because the nation would insist upon it." The debate arose on a motion brought forward by the Duke of Bedford for an inquiry into the condition of the Special Reserve, which was agreed to after a sitting of unusually long duration for the Lords.

Mr. Haldane listened to the debate attentively, but of course had no opportunity of defending his scheme which was made the subject of a severe indictment by Lord Roberts. Lord Lucas, as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Army Council, presumably stood up in defence of his chief, but Mr. Haldane will have his opportunity later on, in another place. He will probably be able to persuade the Commons that the Army is all it ought to be, that compulsory service is unnecessary and that an adequate period of training is all which is requisite to make the Special Reserve a thoroughly efficient and adequate force. Mr. Haldane, as is well known, is dead against conscription or any form of compulsory service, urging that it would gravely imperil the stream of life of the Regular Army—which as a critic observed "is as much as to say that if you teach all men to read and write there will be no need to read books." And its many advocates urge, on the other hand, that the encouragement which compulsory service would give the profession of arms would far more probably be the best aid of the recruiting sergeant and that compulsory service is not a state of things to which the instincts and ways of living Englishmen are opposed. From a financial point of view a compulsory army is an advantage. It is not so costly as a volunteer army By his opponents Mr. Haldane is accused of failing to sweep aside obstacles which came in his way, of cheerfully and even proudly succumbing to them. And, as one of those opponents recently remarked: "He has left us with no more sure defence of our shores than an artillery which knows as much as it has been able to learn in a brief fortnight's holiday." "England, far better-minded than its rulers, feels shame that it is not permitted to defend itself against invasion and knows well that 'this jewel set in a silver sea' is worth all the sacrifice of life and freedom that can be given it." This we are told as a fact beyond all dispute and we are assured that all Englishmen would think no expense too great to insure their country against aggression. Mr. Haldane does not deny this, nor does he reject the idea of foreign invasion as impracticable. In fact he tells us that if he had not believed in that possibility he would not have attempted to organise his Territorial force.

To give England confidence it is necessary that there should be, besides the highly trained Regulars, a great reserve of trained men, sufficient and capable of defending the British Isles against invasion or raid and to provide, by voluntary effort, preferably, by voluntary effort in a national emergency, the power of expansion outside the limits of the forces of the Crown. This is the idea of the National Service League and that which Lord Roberts upholds, believing that upon its acceptance, or the acceptance of something like it, our very existence depends. The possibility of making an efficient fighting force of such an Army as we have is often questioned. But the testimony of experienced and distinguished military men goes to show that as an actual fighting force our Army in South Africa, gathered together in a rough and tumble manner, was soon knocked into shape and became a useful service. But it is expensive training men in time of war, for they can then only be obtained on their own terms. In normal times there are men and nearly always plenty of them willing to join to keep up recognised requirements, and if the best be made of them and the best of the men who have served their time with the colours are transferred to the Reserves, it ought not to be necessary to hold enquiries as to their condition. Reserves as well as Regulars must be well and carefully trained or the Reserve will become useless as Lord Roberts now believes it is.

FARMING REFORM.

REFORM, whether in legislation, in tariffs, in the Army, in trade or in agriculture, is one of the cries of the times, but it is not always synonymous with improvement. In the direction of British farming it can, however, mean little else. The Small Holdings question has turned the attention of all who lived by the land to the problem of how to get a greater return from it. Farmers are beginning to look round at what the people of other countries do that enables them to supply the deficiencies in the agricultural needs of less favoured or less industrious communities. It is seen that Science has been pressed into the service of the farmer in Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Hungary, Canada and the United States more quickly than in England. Though England breeds the finest animals in the world, and sells her prize horses, cattle, sheep and pigs to reinforce the stables and flocks of all parts of the world, in farming she has remained far behind and has only just begun to wake up to an appreciation of what might be done with her fine soil. British farmers are now at the parting of the ways, and, if they are not going to depend for ever on imported foodstuffs, must choose between intensive farming [illegible]ed on in Denmark and Canada. A writer on Agriculture in the *Times* shows how the several nations successfully apply both [illegible]

The French small farmer following "la petite culture" is going ahead fast, adding to his stock, especially of milch cows. The holders of large tracts in France have improved in proportion and both realise in practice that what they get out of the land depends greatly on what they put in. Farming on a large scale prevails in Hungary, where it is so successful that some big farms support their own sugar factories and even railway lines. The labour is economically managed and the produce disposed of wholesale to advantage. A theory put forward by so eminent an authority as Professor Wilson is that there should be established in England "a succession of big farms so highly farmed that ample wages may be paid," with as a result happy, healthy village communities all over the Kingdom. As it is, it is not unfair to say that, compared to Continental countries, farming in Great Britain has been hitherto a distinct failure. Rich amateurs may be successful, but not the professional farmer.

Every year more of every sort of food that might be grown in England is imported, until the annual bill for it now amounts to £30,000,000. What can be thought of the British farmer who, according to this writer, boasted that he had no butter but Danish in his household for years? Cattle, in some places, are kept for little else but the turning of straw into manure. While the farmers of the Continent make a comfortable living out of their holdings, one English tiller of 4,000 acres has shown by his accounts that his very best years meant a profit of ten shillings an acre, while in lean years he suffered a loss. Even allowing for the unfailing discontent of the farming mind, this reward of labour is not likely to tempt others into the field. It would be laughed at by the Continental farmer, who will cheerfully continue to supply England with corn, eggs, butter and vegetables out of his own abundance. The agricultural enthusiast considers that the ordinary English tenant farmer only scratches the earth, not disturbing the gold it holds ready for the man who will take the trouble to work it out. The soil and the climate are admitted on all hands to be better suited than any other land to the breeding of the best stock, but so few are reared that six million hundredweight of bacon and poultry and dairy produce to the value of £7,000,000 are imported annually from less happily situated countries whose inhabitants are more economically minded. Moreover they supply England with tons of common or garden vegetables all through the year, as well as with the forced early dainties that ignorance or neglect of intensive farming leaves her without. Many districts in England and Ireland are waking up to the possibilities of wealth to be made in the smaller agricultural industries and "la petite culture" of the French is gaining ground. The area under market gardening is increasing rapidly, poultry rearing is making huge strides and in time, no doubt, dairying will expand. The invasion of the motor-car is already reducing the number of hay meadows and making farmers turn their fields over to leguminous crops. It may be doubted whether it would benefit the farming body if England were to copy some Continental countries, as one expert suggests, level her hedges, remove her fences, merge small fields into large, run machines on the co-operative system over them, house her cattle and increase her output of cattle-feeding crops. It is true that the margin of profit has narrowed to such an extent that every strip of land that is capable of tillage is of consequence and perhaps the time has come when material advantage cannot be sacrificed much longer to the picturesque. But it will be a sad day for the admirers of English rural scenery when its charming broken lines are given over to the co-operative motor plough and barrow. Intensive farming might be tried first before blotting out the distinctive character of the British landscape. Reform need not mean defacement.

THE FRENCH LABOUR CRISIS.

THE only consolatory circumstance in connection with the French Labour crisis is that it might have been worse than it is, though there are many who fear that things will yet have to grow worse before they can become better. The latest news, indeed, gives rise to mingled feelings of hope and fear. It is highly satisfactory to learn that so far there has been no response to the appeal of the Confederation of Labour for a general strike. This powerful organisation has before now made the same appeal and failed, and for the sake of the economic peace of the world we shall be most happy to learn that it has again appealed in vain. If it did succeed as thoroughly as it expected, the effects would be simply incalculable, not only as paralysing the industries of a great civilised community, but also as encouraging the purely aggressive side of a movement which sooner or later would react upon every nation of the modern world. The Confederation's appeal has met with no immediate response, but unfortunately the danger does not end there. "Syndicalisme" in France has the heads of the hydra. The Congress of Naval Reservists in Paris has passed a resolution calling on the reservists at all ports to cease work in sympathy with the postal and other strikes. The sinister character of these tactics cannot be disguised, and for that matter their authors have no wish to disguise them. If their demands are not complied with, the penalty which they seek to impose is to bring about a state of confusion worse confounded. The professional agitator is abroad crying for redress or vengeance. He is the bagman of revolution loaded with posters denouncing the Army, the Police, and the Magistracy as so many forces leagued against the working man. "Vive l'organisation syndicale! A bas le Gouvernement exploiteur!" The mainspring of the movement is, of course, the Confederation of labour. It may be defeated for the day, but it will assuredly have to be taken into account to-morrow. Its manifesto declares that the era of Capitalism is closing, invites all State employes to join the Syndicates and warns the army of "Syndicalisme" to devote itself not to untimely orgies, but to study, reflection and propaganda—in other words, to strikes wherever and whenever possible. The situation is extraordinary, for there is no doubt that the country is whole-hearted in [illegible] the movement, and through its various representatives it has called upon the Government to act in defence of established order and to curb the monstrous extravagances of "Syndicalisme." Unfortunately this universal appeal for Government intervention is accompanied by no precise indications of the policy which should be adopted. Departmental appeals are doubtless meant to strengthen the hands of the Government, but they offer M. Clemenceau very little positive assistance in settling the grave problems which confront him as Minister of the Interior.

MORE SOCIALIST FOLLY.

ONE has almost got beyond astonishment at the Socialist proposals of the extreme Radical section in the House of Commons. A piece of folly, thoroughly in keeping with their policy of greed, was the Bill introduced the other day to saddle the poor ratepayer with the cost of providing meals for all school-children, certified to be underfed, not only in school-time but during holidays as well. This would have been an enormously expensive matter and absolutely impossible in many towns, which are already sunk deeply in municipal debt. Fortunately Mr. Runciman would have none of it. There must be some limit even to the foolishness and extravagance of a Liberal Government, and the majority of the House would have none of it also. Mr. Runciman and his staff at the Education Office must be keenly conscious of the lack of success of the Feeding of Schools-Children Act of 1906. The expense even of that measure is too much for many of the overburdened municipalities. Some of them while frankly in favour of the principle of the measure will not adopt it on account of its cost, and altogether it has been put in operation by only eighty out of 273 authorities. While feeling every sympathy for the poor children who with starved and ill-clothed bodies are driven to tedious lessons, we must realise that a scheme which to such an extent usurps the natural functions of the parent is not feasible. It is a direct incentive to thriftlessness and waste.

GENERAL MORGAN, a very old resident of Ootacamund, died on Wednesday. His remains were cremated.

THE "Indian Mirror" says that a deputation of Bengali ladies carried the news of Arabindo Ghose's acquittal to his wife, who fainted on hearing it.

IN the arrangement with the Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta, the Port Commissioners have sanctioned the retention of the Police guard,—a head constable and eight constables,—for the protection of the Moyapore magazine.

THE Telegraph Department notify the discontinuance from the 1st proximo of the system hitherto in force of re-addressing, or re-directing private telegrams free of charge, from one telegraph office to another. In future, the usual telegraph rates will be repeated.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LADIES AND THE BUDGET.

Evening Dress Condemned.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

SOCIETY has been plunged into consternation by the first budget of Mr. Lloyd-George. It has long been known that he intended to make the deficit of £16,000,000 with which he was faced by some daring taxation directed against those endowed with riches, but his proposals have literally taken the breath away of the inhabitants of Mayfair and Belgravia. A tax on motor cars, a tax on land values, and last but not least a super income-tax on incomes over £5,000 are some of the means by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to hold the very rich up to "ransom," and the sole topic of conversation is likely to be the question of whether the House of Lords will allow him to do it, or whether they will reject his budget outright.

It is, however, the super tax nn large incomes that has aroused the greatest feelings of alarm. A few days before the budget was introduced the Duke of Rutland, in sending £10 to a certain charity, publicly announced that he would have made it more, but until he saw how the budget affected him, he dare not. And his gloomy forebodings have proved too true, for the great Ducal land owners, with incomes running into six figures, will find themselves very hard hit indeed by the super tax and of course by the tax on land values. In fact, the proposals have already been christened "a tax on Dukes."

BONUS ON BABIES.

Another feature of the budget much talked of to-day is the bonus on babies. Everywhere one hears the complaint that men are too poor to marry, that the responsibilities and calls upon small incomes are too great and that the case of the man who is receiving between two and three hundred a year and has a wife and family to support is often very hard, for on every £1 above £160 he has to render 9d and Mr. Lloyd-George has come to the relief of the father of a family with the interesting proposal that for every child under sixteen he can claim a £10 abatement, provided his income is under £500 a year. Supposing, for instance, a man's income is £200 a year and he has five small children, he will now pay income tax on £40 instead of £90.

A PICTURESQUE PAGEANT.

Suffragists from all over the world have been congregating in London this week and celebrating their Quinquennial Congress with speeches, banquets and quite a brilliant round of social festivities. Their Congress opened each morning at 9 o'clock, and after listening to and making speeches all day, the ladies attended receptions and dinners in the evening, and one night provided a picturesque spectacle by organising a pageant of women's trades and professions when over a thousand women carrying the emblems of their calling, and lighting their way through the streets with old watchman's lanterns, marched from Eaton Square to the Albert Hall. It was really very ingenious, this pageant of industry. Women doctors, writers, journalists, post office employees, sanitary inspectors, teachers, etc., each had their appropriate emblems, but it was the unconsidered callings that brought forward the greatest display of ingenuity. The housewives for instance carried huge silver tea kettles. The domestic servants in caps and aprons had pieces of crockery in their hands, and the chimney-man held a long sweeping brush aloft, and carried a pail, a shovel and a scrubbing brush. Quaint, too, were the statuettes modelled on that of the Venus de Milo—carried by the physical culture teachers.

TALE OF A HAT.

The Continental suffragists, to judge by the specimens of feminity who have thronged St. James Hall, the Congress's headquarters, have not learned the lesson now thoroughly mastered by their English sisters that smart dresses and pretty hats play a leading part in obtaining converts to the principle of women's suffrage. The mannish attire formally adopted by so many advanced women was a great barrier to their obtaining what they want, and the modern suffragette is invariably a very elegantly dressed lady indeed.

One of the delegates, a lady from Denmark, where she is the first woman merchant, arrived in London wearing a stiff-fronted shirt and a billy-cock felt hat, her usual attire in her own country. But her English friends would have none of it. The suffragists did not do such things now, she was told and the Danish lady was lead to a fashionable milliner and induced to buy a smart spring hat, a dainty thing of straw and tulle, covered with bunches of pink, white and mauve clover. Even then her friends had difficulty in keeping the hat on her head and when the Congress was in session the poor lady used to sit with the hat on the green baize covered table in front of her, savagely prodding it with hat pins. The supreme virtue of the despised billy-cock, she explained to me, was that when you did not want it it could be crushed flat under the arm and even sat upon. This was not her only trouble. When at home she is a great smoker and she always smokes cigars. Her English hostess, however, had told her that in this country women might smoke cigarettes but never cigars, and she had to forego her favourite smoke.

EVENING DRESS CONDEMNED.

The usual summer invasion of London by hosts of foreigners has begun and it is not a little interesting to listen to English impressions of our visitors. I have just been talking to a lady doctor from Holland who is paying her first visit to England and the thing that has most impressed her and most shocked her since her arrival is what she terms the indecent evening dress worn by elderly English ladies at night.

On her first Sunday in London she went to church parade in the Park and later in the week attended many "At Homes" etc. in the afternoons and became very enthusiastic on the subject of the beautiful dresses—so elegant, so well cut, so perfectly fitting, worn by the woman present at these functions. Now, however, she has been to one or two fashionable receptions at night, a dinner party or two and to the theatre and the evening dresses she has seen there have horrified her.

"Old ladies with exaggeratively low necks and bare arms!" she said to me. "I have never seen anything like it before. And they look so ugly. In Holland only our young women wear such dresses, but elderly ladies would have too much regard for their dignity to make themselves ridiculous."

There is a good deal to be said for the Dutch lady's opinion, for one does indeed see some ghastly spectacles at the Opera. More people seem to wear very decollete gowns now and the very becoming demi-toilette so suitable for restaurant and theatre has lost its hold—only temporarily let us hope.

A RENAISSANCE WEDDING.

The "period wedding" is a picturesque fashion which is making much headway this season. We have had the eighteenth century wedding, when one of the recent brides, the daughter of a popular North Country Baronte drove a four-in-hand to church. The highwayman wedding in which the bridesmaids wore long velvet coats with highwayman capes and coquetish three cornered hats *a la* the Knight of the Road was pronounced a great success and another of the season's brides had a Stuart wedding, her bridal robe and the dresses of the bridesmaids being copied from Vandyke paintings. An early Victorian wedding scheme was carried out with charming effect earlier in the season and of Empire, Louis XVI and Directoire weddings there have been quite a crop. The bride of this week, however, elected to have a Renaissance wedding and those who were present in St. Margarets Church yesterday when Miss Elfrida Eden—daughter of Sir William Eden and Lady Eden,—the Lady Eden of Whistler portrait fame, was married to Lord Warwick's heir Lord Brooke.

The bride who is a strikingly good looking girl wore a Renaissance gown of rich cream satin and a high waisted silver belt. Old Honiton lace draped the gown and the sweeping train of cream brocade was clasped on the shoulder like the old world manteau de cour. Her tulle veil was worn ever a coronet of orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids' dresses were very sweet and breathed the spirit of the Renaissance. Of heavy cream satin embroidered with silver they were cut with low necks and had yokes of silver embroidery. Renaissance caps of real lace embroidered with silver and silver girdles completed the costume, and the bridesmaids wore flat square-toed shoes. There were eight bridesmaids and the three little pages also wore fifteenth century costumes—cream satin doublets and silve grey silken hose.

The church was thronged with Society people, for the wedding is one that has aroused very great public interest, perhaps because of the fascinating personality and revolutionary opinions of the lady who is the bridegroom's mother.

The wedding reception took place at 20 Cavendish square, Mr. Asquith's old house, which has been taken by Sir William Eden. The presents were very handsome. The King sent a silver inkstand, the Queen a large silver gilt centre piece. A pair of jewelled sleeve links was given by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Albany sent a silver cigarette case which had belonged to the late Duke of Albany, who was Lord Brooke's godfather.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as an experimental measure for one year, a staff of translators at Army Headquarters, composed of one British officer, one Indian officer of infantry, one Indian non-commissioned officer and two unpaid attaches (one British and one Indian). The work to be entrusted to this staff is the translation of Training Manuals into the vernacular whereby it is hoped to secure a uniform, speedy and economical translations of manuals intended for use of the Indian Army.

A FIGHTING DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is no doubt that in an Army like the British, it becomes practically impossible to dress the men in clothing that will suit the desires of dress reformers. As, however, gentlemen who indulge in shooting, hunting, and other arduous kinds of sport, are the best judges of what would prove beneficial for the soldiers for a marching and fighting dress, I will give some of the details, in the hope that those whose ardent desires are to make the soldiers as comfortable as possible, so long as "proficiency is not impaired", may move in the matter.

1. Colonel—,R. A. M. C, recommends that red shirts would prevent sunstroke, and that the soldiers' helmets might be lined with red.

2. Colonel—considers that putties are fatiguing in hot weather, a leather or canvas gaiter being much cooler and giving more ventilation.

3. Captain—considers that the coats, by having two hip pockets in addition to those on the breast, would be made more suitable for campaigning use.

4. The ammunition boots are very heavy, and by the use of metal "boot protectors," the soles might be made thinner and wear equally well.

5. The wearing of woollen socks to be dispensed with on the march, the feet being smeared with petroleum jelly or olive oil.

6. Smoking to be prohibited when actually on the march, but the men to be allowed to smoke at halting stations.

7. Exhaustive experiments to be carried out to prove whether the aforementioned innovations would be beneficial or not.

8. All khaki coats to be fitted with a "stuffed" leather pad to lessen the weight of the rifle when at the slope. (much needed I am told.)

9. Experienced soldiers to be employed in testing the "so-called improvements," and to be consulted on such matters as directly concern their excellence as fighting units.

A. W. B.

SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The new salt work project of the Government, is well calculated to minimise the rate of the indispensable commodity, one of the essential ingredients of daily diet of all, alike, the rich and poor, to the lowest level, so that it could be used by the poorest more liberally than they have been hitherto doing, and such a step on the part of the Government is not only pregnant with utmost advantage to the Indian subjects but would be eventually deemed a blessing. Nevertheless a thought occure to me, whether it would not be held in quite a different light by the manufacturers of salt and traders in it, as they say, so far as their lucre is concerned that their days of reaping golden harvest have passed away, in as much as the Government as their rival in meeting the current demand of salt, they would not be able to make so much profit as they have all along done, the consumption of salt having increased and it has become cheaper since the abolition of salt tax. I submit, would not the salt manufacturers, conjointly with the traders, strike the salt work, for a whole year during the interval, the new salt work is incomplete and not started. They think, considering the law of nature, want and supply, the rate would by itself rise simultaneously with the demand and thus the Government might be obliged to smooth the matter to purchase out the old salt pans, and abandon the new salt scheme, so well meant for the general good of mankind and ultimately advantageous in a financial point of view. Let the Government proceed on with the new salt work and start it as soon as possible. "Festina lente."—Yours, &c.,

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

CAPTAIN MANLEY, R.E., Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow is granted examination leave from 15th May.

MESSRS. GWYTHER, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, and McHutchin, Chief Engineer, Mysore, are permitted to retire from the service of Government from 24th May and 4th June respectively.

OWING to a notice that drinking water is to be boiled, absurd rumours are afloat at Lucknow. One is to the effect that five or six coolies who were feasting near the reservoir, suddenly died and several of the bodies were thrown into the reservoir.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

COMMONS AGREE TO NEW CLAUSE.

A Compromise by both Front Benches.

LORD PERCY FORECASTS FURTHER COUNCILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

The House of Commons, this evening, agreed to the new Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill by 245 votes against 104. The minority was composed of Radicals, Labour Members and Nationalists.

Dr. Rutherford moved a resolution to disagree with the Clause. He said that they had better drop the new Clause, as the Government was already empowered to create Councils in Bengal and the United Provinces. The action of the House of Lords would weaken the scheme and increase the danger in India.

Mr. Hobhouse, in supporting the Clause, reminded the House that it was a compromise on the part of the front benches of the Commons. While he regretted the limitation of the Indian Government's discretion, there were good precedents, and he did not believe that either House would take the responsibility of rejecting the maturely considered recommendations of the Government of India.

Mr. Rees and Sir John Jardine defended the Clause.

Messrs. O'Grady, Dillon and Ellis attacked the compromise.

Lord Percy thanked the Government for going so far to meet the Opposition. He believed that when the Government of India submitted a proposal for further Councils on the ground of administrative efficiency, there would not be the slightest disinclination on the part of either House to accede.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN PARIS.

Reservists are Asked to Cease Work.

LONDON, MAY 19.

There has been no response to the appeal of the French Confederation of Labour for a general strike.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Congress of Naval Reservists in Paris has passed a resolution, calling on Reservists in all ports to cease work in sympathy with the Postal and other strikes.

DEATH OF AMERICAN OIL MAGNATE.

Depressing Effect on Markets.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The death of Mr. Rogers of the Standard Oil and Steel Trusts has depressed the markets.

[Mr. H. Rogers, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was for many years connected with the huge enterprizes of which John D. Rockfeller is the head. He was one of the ablest of the multi-millionaire's assistants and was selected by him for the managership of the Standard Oil Company. When Mr. Rockfeller relinquished an active share in his businesses, Mr. Rogers was entrusted with the charge of his interests in New York.]

WEST AUSTRALIA LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The West Australia Loan of £1,445,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., has been issued at 96½.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Australians Narrowly Beaten.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Surrey have beaten the Australians by five runs.

In the match at the Oval, Surrey scored 191 runs in the first innings and 178 runs in the second.

The Australians compiled 157 runs in the first and 207 in the second.

Oxford has beaten Mr. Leveson-Gower's eleven by three wickets.

Hampshire has beaten Somerset by six wickets.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire at Worcester by an innings and 183 runs.

Yorkshire defeated Essex at Leeds by an innings and 88 runs.

Kent defeated Leicester at Leicester by an innings and 81 runs.

THE DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 19, AFTERNOON.

The latest Derby betting is as follows :—

85	to	40	against Minoru.
5	to	1	against Sir Martin.
8	to	1	against Valens.
10	to	1	against Bayardo and Louviers.
100	to	7	against Phaleron.
20	to	1	against The Story.
100	to	3	against Fidelio, Cockahoop, William the IV and Strickland.
40	to	1	against Sir Bold.

THE question of high rents again came up for discussion at the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Wednesday. An animated debate followed, which showed a disposition to ask Government to carry on its investigation.

As no proof has been forthcoming that Dwijadas Dutt knew of his son Ulaskar Dutt's connection with the Alipore bomb conspiracy, Government, who had removed him a year ago from the Sibpur Engineering College, where he was a Professor, has granted him a pension of Rs. 194 a month.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

National Service Bill.

CONSCRIPTION IN SIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, on behalf of Lord Roberts, introduced the National Service Bill, making service in the Territorial Force between ages of eighteen and thirty obligatory.

The Bill was read a first time.

A MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIP.

"The Scareship."

LONDON, MAY 20.

Newspapers have been full for weeks past of reports emanating mainly from eastern counties, of the appearance during night-time of an airship, which is scoffingly termed "The Scareship". The stories received a fillip yesterday by circumstantial reports of the sighting of an airship on the ground on the summit of a hill near Cardiff. The vessel quickly reascended.

THE BUDGET.

The Death Duties.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The House of Commons is occupied daily with the discussion of the Budget, many points of which are being subjected to the closest criticism.

Mr. Pretyman, last night, attacked the proposals for increasing toe death duties, urging that Government was thereby draining the capital of the country and impoverishing its industry and commerce.

His speech impressed both sides of the House.

SERICULTURE IN FRANCE.

Notable Concession.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The French Chamber is discussing a Bill for allowing silk-worm growers sixty centimes per kilogramme of raw silk for twenty years from May 1, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Concluded at Milan.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The International Cotton Congress at Milan has closed. It will meet in 1910 at Brussels.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Cotton Congress at Milan before separating passed a unanimous resolution to recommend affiliated associations immediately to arrange for the commencement of short time. It also resolved to urge the International Committee to consider the framing of an international contract form and the establishment of an International Arbitration Committee to settle disputes arising from such contracts.

JAPANESE SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Annual Dinner.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The annual dinner of the Japanese Society was held last night.

M. Kato presided and Prince Fushimi and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Rome, were present.

The Chinese Minister, proposing the toast of the Society, paid a tribute to its success in propagating in Western countries a knowledge of Japanese literature, art, science and industries.

CANTON-HANKAU RAILWAY.

Interests of British Firms.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Lonsdale asked whether the arrangement for the construction of the Canton-Hankau line insured that British firms would have first option of executing orders for materials purchased outside China, in accordance with the Agreement of 9th September, 1905.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood replied: "The arrangement contemplates equal distribution of orders for material among the firms of the three countries participating."

NO DANGER AT BUSHIRE.

Withdrawal of British Sailors.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the British bluejackets are evacuating Bushire, the Governor having given an assurance that no danger is to be expected. The Russian force in Azerbaijan will shortly be reduced.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Mitchell, Indian Emigration Agent.

[Robert William Shan Mitchell, C.M.G., was an expert on the emigration question. As early as 1873 he was the Agent-General of Immigration in Trinidad and Government Emigration Agent in India. Three years later he was acting Emigration Agent for Jamaica and Agent-General for Immigration in British Guiana in 1881. He received the special thanks of His Majesty's Royal Commission for special services during their enquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius. Since 1884 he was Emigration Agent in India for the Government of British Guiana.]

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Scheme.

APPROVED BY ALL PARTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Churchill sketched the outline of the Labour Exchanges Bill, which will be introduced to-morrow.

The Bill establishes a uniform national system of exchanges, with a central clearing house. The cost at the outset will be £200,000 per annum.

The Government contemplates in 1910 associating with the exchanges a system of compulsory insurance against unemployment, to which workers, employers and the State will contribute. The scheme is approved by all parties in the House.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Farewell Entertainments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 20.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, who leaves for England on a year's furlough by the English Mail steamer to-night, was the guest of the members of the Indian Civil Service in Sind, at a farewell dinner at the Sind Club, last Monday night. It is the first occasion on which Civilians in Sind assembled to do honour to the head of their Service in Sind.

After the health of the King-Emperor had been duly honoured, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Collector of Sukkur, proposed the toast of the evening in a speech which admirably expressed the sentiments of the Service. Regret inseparable from a valedictory occasion was, in this case, tempered by the prospect of welcoming back the departing guest, after a period of well-earned repose. The toast, with which the name of Mrs. Younghusband was associated, was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Younghusband replied in suitable terms.

The only other toast was that of the Sind Commission, which was represented by Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., Collector of Karachi, one of the two remaining members of the Commission who was present as an honoured guest. The toast was proposed by Mr. C. L. Sale, Collector of Hyderabad, and was received with acclamation and responded to.

The Karachi Club also entertained the whole of Karachi society, European and Indian, in their spacious grounds, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband last Tuesday night. This was a very pleasant and excellently ordered entertainment and was attended by a great number of guests.

DACOITY IN THE PROME DISTRICT.

Four Men Killed by one Volley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 20.

A band of armed dacoits recently made a descent on a village in the Prome District. Fortunately the Police were forewarned and forearmed, and when the dacoits appeared, fired a volley into them, killing one man on the spot and fatally wounding three others, who were captured, but who died in the Paungde Hospital. The leader of the gang was also arrested. The Police feel certain of accounting for the remainder.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SOLDIER.

Charge Found Untrue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The charge laid by Mrs. Bremner of Howrah against Lance-Corporal Guest, Northumberland Fusiliers, was found, on investigation, to be untrue, and he was released and leaves to rejoin his regiment.

O. AND R. RAILWAY PUNJAB MAIL.

Bullet Found Lodged in First Class Carriage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

Shortly after the arrival of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Down Punjab Mail train at Moghal Sarai on the 18th instant, a rather unexpected discoverey was made by the Carriage Examiner, who happened to notice a hole in the cushion of a seat in a first-class compartment. On a further examination it was found to be a bullet shot, apparently fired from within the carriage, or through the open door. The bullet passed through the cushion, its boarding and the zinc panelling of the slide-door, striking the woodwork below the bathroom window, which it penetrated breaking the glass and was found there. No clue could be obtained as to how and under what circumstances the bullet was fired.

I. M. S. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The following I.M.S. postings have been sanctioned :—Captain Powell to the Bengal Jail Department and Captain Macmillan to Civil employment in the Central Provinces.

THE report which has found publication to the effect that the Amir on return to Kabul held a Durbar and ordered several suspects to be executed is based upon a Peshawar rumour which is not confirmed by such authentic information as has reached India. So far as is known, the only executions which took place in connection with the plot against the Amir were shortly after the matter was discovered and before the Amir left Jellalabad. When last heard of, Dr. Abdul Ghani was in confinement in Kabul.

SEDITIOUS BOOKLET CASE.

Publisher and Printer Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated Chittagong the 19th instant, states :—"The judgments in the cases in which Ramani Mohandas and Baroda Kumar Chakravarty are charged, under Section 124A, for publishing and printing a booklet named 'Bande Mataram Sangit,' were delivered to-day. The publisher and printer have been sentenced to one year's and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Both applied for mercy to the Local Government, which refused to interfere."

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Charge of Harbouring Dacoits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The case against Pandit Mokhuda Chura Samadhaya, charged with harbouring some dacoits under Section 216A of the Indian Penal Code, in the Bighati dacoity case, concluded before the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, yesterday. Samadhaya, in answer to the Court, said that he helped Suresh Mitter and Pannalal Chatterjee with money and shelter not knowing that they were dacoits, and said that he would put in a written statement in due course. The case was then adjourned to the 26th instant.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Coffee Estates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

On the application of Mr. J. R. Branson, Official Assignee, Madras High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, the Vacation Judge, passed orders confirming the sale of a number of coffee estates belonging to the late firm of Arbuthnot and Co.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Officiating Additional Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

As Rai Bahadur Lalchand is unable to take up the officiating vacancy in the Chief Court of the Punjab owing to pressure of professional practice, Mr. Scott Smith has been appointed to act as Additional Judge.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Conference to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The "Pioneer" hears from Simla that a conference is likely to meet there to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter of the Improvement Scheme. The conference will take into account the money already expended out of Lord Curzon's grant of twenty lakhs, and sums ear-marked for special objects that must be provided for. When these accounts have been made up, it will become clear how much remains from the original sum for further developments in respect of improvements.

RELEASE OF DEPORTEES.

Report Unfounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The Calcutta report that Subodh Chunder Mullick, a deportee, will be released in June and that he then proceeds to England, is, the "Pioneer" understands, without any foundation. The question of releasing any of the deportees has not yet been considered.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Three Members Absent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

It happens that Sir James Wilson and Messrs. Younghusband and Maclagan, three Official Members of the Punjab Legislative Council, are at Home on leave at the present time. As the Council may have to meet for legislative purposes, it will be desirable to fill the vacancies.

A possible subject of legislation is in connection with the matter which arose out of the Simla Shooting case in the Chief Court last year, when it was found that no appeal lay to a Full Bench on a point of law. "It seems only right," says the "Pioneer," "that this defect should be remedied by legislation."

IRRIGATION WORKS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Good Progress Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

Sir William Willcocks has, the "Pioneer" understands made good progress in his preliminary surveys for irrigation works in lower Mesopotamia, during the past six months. He has had the assistance of his brother Mr. J. O. F. Willcocks, formerly on the staff of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the two together have been busily engaged in surveying and taking of levels.

This field work has extended from Samaria, on the Tigris to the north, to Diwanieh, on the Euphrates, to the south, and from Hit, on the Euphrates in the west, to the east of the Tigris, towards the Persian frontier. The ruins of gigantic canals are in evidence in this tract of the country which undoubtedly offers great possibilities to the hydraulic engineer. Sir William Willcocks will probably proceed to Constantinople, in order to lay before the Turkish Government the results of his first season's work and to submit his proposals for future operations.

ISLAM AND COMMON SENSE.

UPON this engaging title, Ibn Ishak discourses in the "Hibbert Journal." He is sponsored by Thomas Patrick Hughes, B.D., author of a Dictionary of Islam. Ordinarily, the "Hibbert," will not publish pseudonymous articles. Hence Ibn Ishak is guaranteed by Mr. T. Hughes. Association with the Oriental labours of Mr. Hughes, is a risky business. He writes a prefatory note to the work of his valued friend Ibn Ishak, which breathes dark complots and conspiracies. It is at Mr. Hughes' earnest request that Ibn Ishak adopts a nom de plume. Enough by way of explanation that another cultured follower of the Prophet, who helped Mr. Hughes to compile his Dictionary of Islam, "was assassinated." Ibn Ishak, we are informed, is lurking in the Levant. All this adds zest to the article. We naturally expect thrills. There will be something heretical, anarchical, desperate, to warrant Mr. Hughes' solicitude for the accomplished author. But by the time we have finished Islam and common sense, we are wondering why such precaution was necessary. True Ibn Ishak has something to say about the Turkish Commander of the Faithful, which might lead to his early introduction to a bow string should he be haled forth from his haunts in the Levant, and brought within the jurisdiction of the Ottoman Empire. But not much. The bulk of his article is extremely temperate, modest, inoffensive. We should think it would be highly acceptible to the Moslem world. Ibn Ishak is a native of Northern India, was educated at Sir Sayad Ahmad's College, and ended by taking a degree at an American University. Add his Levantine experiences, and surely it will be admitted that he is admirably qualified to treat of Islam as the religion of common sense. Waiving the questionable import of the title, for what religion ever made any claim on common sense? we may extract a few useful and instructive ideas from Ibn Ishak. "Relying on the guidance and protection of God.... this unworthy servant of the Creator of mankind will explain, why in his humble judgment Islam is the Religion of Common Sense, the creed and code of ethics for the average man" he begins. Islam's controlling idea, is that there is one God, and that He is the absolute ruler of the Universe. This inspiring idea made the early Moslems, like Cromwell's Ironsides, instruments of the one God, (curious to note how human nature asserts itself, and how inevitable is the nexus between the will of the one God and the predatory instincts of His chosen servants) and enabled them to shatter "the Atheistic Rule of Buddha" and subdue all the peoples of Northern India. Paying a passing tribute to the ethical beauty of the Sermon on the Mount, the essence of "Christian Socialism of which Count Tolstoy seems to be the only modern prophet" (doubtful after all whether Ibn Ishak's American degree guarantees him competent to make such vast generalizations) he sets against the sermon of Kuh Wilah, the spirit of God, Mahommed's sermon on the Mount. It was preached to a hundred thousand or so of the faithful from Mount Arafat; a short while before the Prophet died. Homely vigorous, and touching, it is too long for reproduction. But it fairly merits Ibn Iskak's encomium, "it was a good manly common sense sermon spoken from the heart, for the Prophet of Islam was a man amongst men. And yet he was the threefold founder of a people, a religion, and an empire." There is certainly nothing mystical in the exhortation of the Prophet of God. Nor is his life history enshrouded in myth and miracle. He was a practical man, a man keenly alive to life. Above all he had, what no other founder of a great religion is credited with (if we except G. K. Chesterton) a hearty laugh. He laughed with an open-mouthed roar of abandonment which showed his back teeth. But unlike Chesterton, who reserves his most boisterous laughter for his deity, we do not read that Mahommed thought his religious mission a laughing matter. He dwelt and walked among the people, showing charity and symphathy; blessing marriages and walking behind the funeral bier. A human, vigorous, intelligible messenger of God. Ibn Ishak lays stress, and rightly, on the simplicity of Islam. There is one God, and Mahomed is his Rasul, messenger. Three hundred special messengers had preceded him, and one hundred and twenty-four thousand persons possessing the gift of prophecy. We like this statistical definiteness; it inspires confidence. We find Æsop, and Plato among the list of the gifted ones, and the catholicity of later Islam has not scrupled to include our Shakespeare, and Milton. There is something very attractive, in this ready appreciation, and reverence, for the genius of other creeds and races. The Cry of the Muazzan, which calls all the faithful from sleep to prayer, is the most impressive sound, charged with more significance, and ominous possibilities, than any other single sound to be heard on the surface of the globe. The common sense of the great Prophet of Islam turned all his people out of bed before the first streak of sunrise. Indicating that life was a strenuous business and Islam wanted no sluggards. That noblest heathen of them all Marcus Aurelius, if we remember rightly, enjoins upon his own soul, the need, however seductively sleep may woo, for a man to be up and stirring as soon as he wakes, remembering that he is a man, and is there to do a man's work that day. Follows upon the Muazzan, the simplest and best prayer, to be found in any of the world's liturgies, in the opinion of Ibn Ishak. It is inspired by, and the compendious expression of sound ethical common sense. One slight and regrettable departure from the guiding principle of Islam, that it should appeal directly to the common average man, is the retention of the Arabic, as the devotional tongue, just as our own Roman Church retains the Latin. The ethical code of Islam is clear and definite. No room for the proverbial disagreements of doctors here; no hair-splitting about what is right and what is wrong, no Jesuitical casuistry. The commandments of God are exceeding broad, but they are also exceeding plain. The "pure morality" of the Koran is within the understanding and power of every average normal man. Once, as Ibn Ishak reminds us, an English journalist was asked whether he did not honestly think that Christianity had failed. He answered, No, Sir, it has never yet been tried". Perhaps the hour of trial is coming in the socialism of the near future. We shall then be in a better position to compare its practical and political efficacy with that of Islam. Of the Paradise of the Prophet, little need be said. It has always excited the indignation and dislike of the more spiritualized peoples. But they do not make allowances for its concrete figurativeness. Mahommed promised the true believer all the delights he could best (in his unregenerate state) appreciate. But he was not particular. A Bedouin demurred to the exuberant matrimoniality of the Paradise to come. I have no taste for women, he said, I love horses. (Evidently a distant kinsman of Army's choice in Locksley Hall). Well, replied the urbane messenger of God, you shall have in Paradise, if you ever get there, (which I doubt) a ruby horse, with two wings. In a word Islam does quite honestly what more sublimated religions do less honestly, it offers in Paradise the fruition of happiness, as we understand happiness. Mahommed anticipated evolution and the fasting cure, and indeed, according to Ibn Ishak most of our modern dim gropings after better and higher things and he anticipated them all vigorously, sanely, concretely. It would not be safe, perhaps, to endorse Ibn Ishak's bold vindication of polygamy nor join with him, either by way of prediction or pious hope, in his confident assertion that sooner or later Western races will be obliged to adopt a restricted polygamy. That would no doubt be the quickest and surest way of abating the Suffragette nuisance. Was it not Schopenhauer who said God save me from the woman whose soul has shot up into intellect? And the curiosity of the unwed female is almost certain to take that perverted turn. Secular and religious education go hand in hand in the Moslem mosque; cleanliness, is very much next to godliness; the Holy writtings of Islam have never provoked or been vexed by a higher criticism. So sound and sensible was the Rasul of Allah, who laid the foundations of religion and conduct in simple common sense. "The Ottoman Caliph," writes Ibn Ishak,—and we fancy the penning of this passage renders some degree of secrecy highly expedient—"is an excrescence and an intrusion in Islam. When Halaku, the Turk, captured Baghdad and slew the Imam, he did it as the enemy of duly constituted authority. And when one of his successors captured Constantinople and slew the Christian Emperor at the gate of the City, and then sprang on the Christian altar of San Sophia, and recited the Muslim creed, he violated the most sacred and cherished traditions of the religion of the Prophet. Compare with this swash-buckling inhumanity the fine chivalry of Omar when he took Jerusalem, or of Khalid, the Sword of God, on his entry into vanquished Damascus. Or with Saladin who was always preux chevalier like our own Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." Heated by such contrast our Ibn Ishak proceeds, perhaps a little indiscreetly, "And the standing shame of it is, that in defiance of the feelings of orthodox Muslims, this Turkish monstrosity is kept on the shores of the Bosphorus by French and English bayonets." Wisely, while in these latitudes, we think, do you lurk nameless in the Levant, oh Ibn Ishak. He proceeds again, prophetically, "Withdraw this support and Islam would re-establish itself at Baghdad and revive the noble traditions of the reign of Abdur Rashid. The seventy-five millions of Muslims in India recite the Khutba on Friday, not in the name of the Turk, but in that of the Ruler of the Age, His most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India, whom we designate a Prophet of Peace." And adds "The Mahomedans of India are the most loyal subjects of the British Crown." Salaam Alekum, the peace of Allah be on thee Ibn Ishak.

X. Y.

DEATH OF FAQIR SYED QAMRUDDIN, C.I.E.

Well-known Rais and Magnate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

Khan Bahadur Faqir Syed Qamruddin, C.I.E., a well-known Rais and magnate of Lahore, died on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in Lahore.

Faqir Sahib was in his 86th year and had been in indifferent health throughout the last cold weather. As head of a well-known Faqir family of Lahore, the deceased was held in high estimation both by the officers of Government and by his own countrymen of all classes and creeds. The ancestors of the Faqir Sahib were high-caste Syeds and their original home was in Bokhara, in Central Asia. His great-grandfather held a position of trust under the Mahomedan Viceroy of the Punjab in the reign of the Moghal Emperor Mohamad Shah. His grandfather, Syed Gulam Mohyuddin, practised as a physician at Lahore and travelled over many parts of the Punjab. His second son, Faqir Syed Muruddin, father of the deceased, was a Physician Royal to the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whilst his elder brother, Faqir Syed Azizuddin, was Minister.

Faqir Syed Qamruddin was for a time tutor to Maharaja Dhulip Singh. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate in Lahore. He was a thorough Arabic and Persian scholar and possessed a fair knowledge of English. He could count many friends among Englishmen who held some of the highest positions in the Punjab, and used to correspond with several retired Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Court Judges and Financial Commissioners. He was one of the founders of the movement which culminated in 1882 in the incorporation of the Punjab University, and was also a Fellow up to the day of his death. He was ever ready to assist the civil authorities in introducing measures of reform, and was, for many years, a familiar figure at all public functions in Lahore.

He was for some time a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee and District Board. In 1887 he was made Khan Bahadur and early this year the title of "Companion of the Indian Empire" was conferred on him. Lord Minto himself decorated him with the insignia of the Order, during his visit to Lahore in April last, at the Shalimar Gardens. On two occasions grants of land were made to the Faqir Sahib in recognition of his eminent public services.

DISTURBANCE IN MANDI.

Attitude of Zemindars Unaltered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

Reports from Mandi show that three or four thousand small Zemindars, not merely some hundreds, are concerned in the "Reform" movements. Their leaders discussed with the authorities the various points at the Durbar held on the 17th instant, and a successful settlement seems likely to be the outcome of their proceedings. Home grievances are undoubtedly real, owing to the ineffectiveness of the control exercised by the Raja over his officials.

The reformers heard on the 18th instant that troops were being sent from Simla, but they have not dispersed, their general behaviour continuing quiet. Colonel Davis, Commissioner of Jullunder, who was to reach Mandi on the 20th, should be able to clear up matters in a few days.

MALARIA IN BENGAL.

State Distribution of Quinine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

Malaria has lingered in Bengal far beyond the cold weather and Government have now resolved to extend even further the State supply of cheap quinine, through various local agencies. The plan adopted in the Punjab is being followed, as good results have been gained in that Province.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

Death of Bengali Army Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The "Indian Daily News" says that information has been received in Calcutta of the death, at Rio de Janeiro, of Colonel Suresh Chunder Biswas, a well-know Bengali Army Officer of the Brazilian Republic. It seems that he died so far back as 22nd September 1905.

THE ATTACK ON CAPTAIN KEENE.

Wound Proving Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

A telegram dated Peshawar, the 19th instant, states that information received from Miranshah shows that the wound received by Captain Keene, Commandant of the North Waziristan Militia, is more severe than was originally anticipated. It will be remembered that Captain Keene was shot by a sepoy of his regiment on the evening of the 27th April, at Miranshah, when leaving his Mess. It has now been ascertained that the internal injuries caused by the bullet are extensive, and that an early operation is imperative. Captain Keene has been moved from Miranshah to Bannu, from where it is hoped, he will soon be able to proceed to Murree.

THE INDIAN PURDAH UNVEILED.

(BY AN INDIAN ICONOCLAST.)

IV.

ONE of the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor at the last Convocation of the University of Bombay is that the system of education in India is godless education. It becomes difficult to understand the full significance of the learned Vice-Chancellor's remarks. The Government of India has not and will not interfere with the religions of the people of India, who are so innately conservative that they will gaspingly cling to the most insignificant custom, and who will misunderstand any attempt to reform in that direction. Moreover it is highly impossible in a country like India, with its innumerable castes and myriads of forms of worship, to introduce religious education into schools and colleges. Leaving the question of religion apart, (as it is understood popularly), however, it may be asked whether there are no other agencies which can remove the evils which are besetting the student population. If formation of character, cultivation of virtues, and faith in God can be called the essence of religious education in the highest sense of the word, the Universities supply one of the agencies to achieve this object. A University should be the embodiment of all the highest ideals of life, and must embrace within its fold persons who will serve her in a spirit of self-sacrifice, and true sense of duty, who will hold aloft the torch of learning, bringing light to their poor brethren who are grovelling in darkness, who will bring credit on her by noble deeds done and help rendered to their needy fellow-creatures, and by their spotless, irreproachable character. Such Universities and such men and women form the most valuable assets of a nation. Successive generations of such faithful workers will help in the process of building traditions in the Universities, and these traditions are the most potent force in giving life and spirit to the work of young students coming within their portals, and in chalking out the right courses of action for them. Young men entering such Universities with such traditions will not fail to be struck with a sense of awe and respect for the noble departed souls, and will have high ideals of service before them. Any diversion from the path of duty will by the sheer force of the traditions be regarded as the gravest form of sacrilege. It is for this reason that Oxford and Cambridge, whose every nook and corner breathes the holy influence of traditions, have the greatest educative force in England, though they may be surpassed by the Continental and American Universities in point of equipment and teaching of science and arts. It is for this reason also that the public schools of England are the nurseries of eminent men of England, who have made England great and glorious throughout the world. The example of one such public school like Rugby, where the influence of Dr. Arnold, one of the greatest headmasters England has produced, and his pupils is still a living force can be cited to bear out the truth of the above statement. Another thing which has placed English education on a higher level is that the elders do not lose touch with the younger generations. What is the state of things in India? The Indian Universities have become merely examination bodies, they have no traditions which can awaken feelings of emulation in the breasts of the young people. The graduates, as soon as they get their degrees, forget their alma-maters, and do not work for them. Government is left to do everything in the matter of education. When such a state of things prevails, can it be hoped that the character of the students can be moulded in the right fashion? What wonder, then, that these students should fall into the hands of scheming politicians.

ENGLISH STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

It is always said that the English students take part in politics, and that they are unmannerly in their behaviour in the political meetings. The recent experience of Mr. Keir Hardie is pointed out as a proof of this. It is forgotten here that the students of Oxford, however blamable they may be, did not act towards Mr. Keir Hardie from purely political motives. Mr. Keir Hardie, as an exponent of socialist views, which are considered to be subversive of order in England, is very unpopular there. Such things are not to be heard of in Liberal or Conservative meetings. Even if they indulge in politics the strong discipline to which they are always subjected, and the strong forces of University education prevent them from falling on wayward courses. Moreover it is to be observed that the English students can afford to take part in politics, as they are far ahead of the Indian students in many respects. With them, politics is not a matter of all engrossing importance; with the Indian students it is. England has solved many problems long ago, which India has not yet begun to solve. Exclusive attention to politics would mean national suicide in India at this stage of her progress. Before the Indian people can bring pressure on the British Government, to place them on a par with the English people in point of free institutions, they must satisfy the British people that they have reached a certain mark of progress, and that they have fully qualified themselves to manage those institutions by their superior education.

YOUNG MEN, AND A DEDICATED LIFE.

The minds of young men are always brimming with enthusiasm and surging with noble impulses. Being full of animal spirits on account of the warm blood of their youth, they always take a delight in doing some work. They have also very plastic and impressionable minds which readily yield themselves to the influence of any fine chiseller. Their faults do not arise so much out of this exuberance of animal spirits as from the bad society hovering round them. It is, therefore, a bounden duty on the part of every parent to see that his son comes under the influence of noble persons, who can guide him along paths of uprightness, virtue, and steadfast devotion to duty, and who can find an outlet for their energy in some congenial, noble work, which will never give room to angry passions. Japan, the cynosure of all the civilised nations of the present day, owes it rise and glory to the valuable training and habits of discipline through which the Japanese youths were made to pass. Their lives were lives of concentration; were "dedicated lives." The students of India suffer much from the lack of this power of concentration. At an early age of life they move like waifs and strays neglected both by parents and teachers, and fall into the hands of scheming persons. Their energies are dissipated in wrong channels, with the consequent neglect of formation of character, invigoration of their minds by the good food of thoughts from learned men. The problems of life are hazy before their eyes: they cannot see their Himalyan difficulties, their significance. Without being burdened with any responsibility, the young men are prone to jump from one thing to another, Areil-like, without concentrating their attention on any work congenial to their tastes. Such being the case, it is very necessary to see that they are led by men of unimpeachable character and experience, who can explain to them the mysteries of things in a calm, unruffled manner, and irrigate their energy and enthusiasm through the right lines. Neglect of them would make them stubborn, disobedient, narrow-minded, and impervious to sage counsel. A revolting spirit would constantly manifest itself, and the end will be misery, and fall. It is not hinted here to abjure politics altogether. The idea is to see that they never allow themselves to be carried away from the right path of duty, and bring about their own downfall.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The New Scheme Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, arrangements are about to be made for introduction of a mixed postal and telegraph service between India and the United Kingdom. At present any member of the public can send a telegram to Bombay to be forwarded to the mail steamer. In future it will be possible to arrange that such a message should on arrival in London be telegraphed to its destination. Similarly any person in England will be able to send a telegram to London to be forwarded by rail and telegrphed from Bombay on arrival. A further announcement will be made when the details of the scheme have been settled by the Director-General of Telegraphs and the British Post Office.

"MOLLENTRAVE ON WOMEN" AT SIMLA.

Excellent Amateur Performance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club selected for its first production a Comedy in three acts called "Mollentrave on Women," by A. Sutro. It is a very bright cleverly written play, with smart dialogue and effective scenes, and under the management of Mr. Cecil Pearce, the newly appointed Stage Manager, it has been excellently produced on the Simla stage.

The story of the play is a somewhat difficult one to relate as it turns on a series of complications arising from the interference of Mr. Mollentrave in the affairs of Sir Joseph Balsted. When the play opens we find Sir Joseph's peaceful bachelor existence disturbed by the arrival of a young lady of about 18 or 19 years of age, who has been left to his guardianship by an old friend. Companion after companion has been engaged by Sir Joseph for his ward and between each of them trouble has arisen with Mrs. Martelli, Sir Joseph's housekeeper, so that at last there appears nothing to be done but to break up the establishment. Opportunely there arrive on the scene a Mr. Mollentrave and his widowed daughter, Lady Claude Devenham. The former has devoted year after year to the study of women in all her various moods and changes, and has put down his experiences and his conclusions in a classical work entitled "Mollentrave on Women." Sir Joseph thinks he cannot do better than lay his troubles before this authority, and Mr. Mollentrave immediately suggests a solution of the difficulty by marrying the ward to Sir Joseph's nephew, a medical student on the look out for a practice and who is already tenderly though secretly attached to the ward. Sir Joseph jumps at the idea, sends for his nephew, tells him that Margaret, the ward, is in love with him, and says that as guardian and uncle he will have no objection to the engagement. Edward, the nephew, is overjoyed at the intelligence but notwithstanding his success in this interview Sir Joseph rather fears to touch on such a delicate subject with his ward, and begs Mollentrave with his riper experience to undertake this part of the enterprise. Mollentrave agrees and Margaret in her turn is summoned. Margaret, it appears, has conceived a romantic affection for her guardian, of which both Mollentrave and Sir Joseph are ignorant, so that when Mollentrave in a flowery speech without mentioning any name makes his proposal of marriage, Margaret supposes it refers to her guardian instead of to the nephew, and incontinently throws her arms around Sir Joseph's neck and declares herself engaged to him. Sir Joseph and Mollentrave are so overcome with embarrassment that they are unable to explain the error, while Edward, the nephew, is overwhelmed with despair when the news of this engagement reaches him.

Unfortunately at this time he obtains and studies a copy of "Mollentrave on Women" and at its instigation makes violent love to Lady Claude in order to raise Margaret's jealousy. The author thus gets his two couples engaged to the wrong people and a series of most amusing cross purposes ensues. Mollentrave is convinced that all will come right and quotes instances from his great work in proof of his opinion. Both couples pass through a series of amusing contretemps, and finally Mr. Mollentrave's belief is justified. Margaret, enraged at Edward's and Lady Claude's love-making, throws over her elderly *fiance* so that the two couples are at last properly and suitably arranged, while Mollentrave insists that the happy *denouement* has resulted from following the precepts laid down in his immortal production.

The parts in the play were distributed as follows :—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr Mollentrave.....Mr C H Lea
Sir Joseph Balsted, K.C., M.P.Capt MacDowall
Edward Swenboys.....Lieut A Wood,R N
Lord Contareen.....Mr E C Chesney
Mr Dexter .....Mr A W Martin
Mr N Noyes .....Mr M Cann
Peters .....Mr M N Crawford
Lady Claude Devenham.....Mrs Hensley
Margaret Messilent.....Mrs Symes Scutt
Miss Treable .....Miss Forbes
Mrs Martelli .....Mrs Lang

SCENES.

Act. I.—Study in Sir Jesoph Balsted's House.
Act II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Mollentrave's House, same day.
Act III.—The Park of Mr. Mollentrave's Estate at Swanage.

(A week elapses).

Mr. Lea who played the title role is an entirely new actor on the Simla stage, and is undoubtedly a great acquisition thereto. Absolutely perfect in his words and with no stage nervousness he played his part excellently, and kept the audience amused the whole time he occupied the stage. Sir Joseph was played by Captain MacDowall, who has previously appeared at the Gaiety Theatre in many and very diffefent parts. As the easy going bachelor at the commencement of the play; as the surprised guardian when his ward suddenly declared her affection for him, and as the broken down old gentlemen who hoped to cure his ward's infatuation by a display of senile decay, Captain McDowall was alike excellent and his scene with Lady Claude when he explained to her the situation and the fact that he had all through been devoted to her was a very fine piece of acting. The part of Lady Claude Devenham was played quietly and very effectually by Mrs. Hensley and Mrs. Symes Scutt as the ward Margaret did very well, more especially in the third and last act. The remaining parts were of minor importance but Mrs. Lang was good as the Housekeeper suffering from a long series of trying companions.

ANGLO-BURMA MOTOR TRANSPORT CO.

Capital Two Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 20.

The Anglo-Burma Motor Transport Co. has been registered with a capital of two lakhs in shares of Rs. 10, of which 12,000 shares have been issued.

The object of the Company is to develop motor traffic in the Bassein District and elsewhere, and to introduce the Renard train between Thazi and Tounggyi.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Plague is now almost entirely confined to the Punjab. Last week this province had 2,786 deaths out of a total of 4,578 for the whole of India. The only other provinces reporting any appreciable number of plague fatalities were the United Provinces 758, Bombay Presidency 446, Bengal 263, and Rajputana 249. Baluchistan, N. W. Frontier Province, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Hyderabad State are quite clear.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE privilege leave for one month and two days granted to Mr. F. D. Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is extended up to the 29th May.

Mr. M. H. W. Haywood, I.C.S., First Grade Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month and nineteen days of furlough.

Mr. N. S. Glanebrooke to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th December, in succession to Mr. H. E. E. Procter, resigned.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty days.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief in combination with special leave on very urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur, as a temporary measure during the rains, vice Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

The 22nd of June has been fixed as the date up to which the names of candidates for recommendation by the District Local Boards of the Southern Division for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making the Laws and Regulations, will be received. Candidates must be persons within the Southern Division and be proposed and seconded by two members of any of the District Local Boards in the Division.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Belgaum in the Belgaum District, vice Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., resigned on transfer.

The following gentlemen are nominated as members of the Taluka Local Boards of Godhra, Kalol and Dohad in the Panch Mahals District for the triennial term commencing on 14th April :—

Godhra.—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and President and Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji, B. A., Mamlatdar, ex-officio, Rao Saheb Bhavrai Ranchhodrai Desai, Mr. Purshotam Kurnashankar Joshi, Mr. Chhaganlal Motiram Desai, Mr. Motilal Dadabhai, Mr. Waghaji Nana Baria and Ismailji Abdulhussein, (non-official.)

Kalol.—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and President, Mr. Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria, B. A., Mamlatdar, Mr. Biharilal Jivanram Mahalkari, Halol, (ex-officio.), Mr. Keshavlal Girdharlal Chhanganlal Tulsidas, Mangal Bhaiji and Rammohanray Jaswantray Desai (non-official.)

Dohad.—Mr. W. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector and President; Mr. Jagulbhoy Govindrai, P. A., Mamlatdar; Mr. Damodardas Kasandas Chhatia, Mahalkari, Jhalod, (Ex-officio); Mr. Badrudin Amirudin Kazi, Mr Salu Gokal, Mr. Shaivlal Bhagwandas Desai and Manekji Furdonji (non-official).

The following gentlemen are nominated as members of the District Local Board, Panch Mahals, for the triennial term commencing on 14th May :—Ex officio: Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., Collector and President; Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, and W. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector; Non officials : Mr. Dwarkadas Tulsidas Desai, Mr. Ismailji Abdulhussein, Rao Saheb Bhavrai Ranchhodrai Desai, Mr. Jadurai Dalotrai Desai, Mr. Kunversaheb Bapusaheb. Thakor of Bhamaria, Mr. Furdonji Kavasji and Dipsingji Amarsingji, Thakor of Lamdi.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Haveli in the Poona District vice Mr. Narayan Govind Chandorkar, resigned.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th August or subsequent may.

Miss A. E. Brooke, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' extension on medical certificate of furlough.

Bombay Light Horse.—Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Withey Cuffe, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, resigns his Commission.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Finlay Græme Steuarn resigns his Commission.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Alexander Wilson, (Supernumerary List), resigns his Commission.

Second-Lieutenant Joseph James Knox Sparrow, (Supernumerary List), resigns his Commission.

Major S. Evans, M.B., M.ch,. I.M.S. Acting Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, Bombay, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., granted leave pending relief by Major S. H. Burnet, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. or further orders.

Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer officers : Lieutenant H E E Procter, Officiating Commandant, Bombay Light Horse, from the 22nd May to the 1st November.

AN IMPORTED REVOLVER.

Admissions of Two Brahmins.

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

NASIK, MAY 18.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, resumed hearing to-day of the case in which Deputy Police Superintendent M. P. Toradmal charged Vithal Balkrishna Joshi (20), a Brahmin student, and Mahadeo Balvant Gadgil (25), a Brahmin dealer in Swadeshi caps, with importing a revolver from Gwalior without a license. Rao Saheb N. V. Gole, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

Mr. Bapuji Dinanath, the expert in handwriting, deposed that the signature on the V. P. P. receipt and the entry of Rs. 10-10 in the account book of the second accused were in the same handwriting.

At this stage the second accused requested the Court not to proceed with further evidence as he and the other accused wished to make their statements.

The first accused in his statement admitted that he had ordered out a revolver from Gwalior for the second accused, as the latter asked him to get one for him. He thereupon wrote to one Kherwadkar, a resident of Gwalior, to send it by V. P. P. to his address to the care of Gadgil. Gadgil was to pay for it. This happened about seven or eight months ago. He knew that pistols could be had at Gwalior as he had been there for some time. He had no permission of the authorities to import a pistol. The parcel containing Hindustani shoes was also sent by Kherwadkar.

The second accused said he had committed a mistake. He had no bad intention. He could not say what made him import the pistol. He was extremely sorry for what he had done. He threw the revolver into the river as he got afraid lest he might be taken up by the Police. He had been in the lock-up since the last month and a half. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Gole said he did not think he should tender further evidence after this.

His Honour said he had received a letter from the Resident at Gwalior, saying that the Gwalior witnesses in this case were now on trial themselves and so they could not be sent at present.

His Honour adjourned the case till to-morrow (Wednesday) to consider what charge he should frame against the accused.

NASIK, MAY 19.

To-day, Mr. Jackson, District Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy Superintendent Toradmal charged Vithal Balkrishna Joshi and Mahadeo Balwant Gadgil with importing a pistol from Gwalior without a license.

His Honour said that as the accused had pleaded guilty; as Joshi was a mere youth ; and Gadgil appeared to be repentant and as both of them had been in custody for a month and a half, it did not seem to him that a very severe sentence was called for. He sentenced each of the accused to six months' simple imprisonment.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Minto has kindly consented to open a Sale of Work in the Simla Town Hall on Friday, May 28th. The Sale will last for two days and will represent the industrial and philanthropic operations of the Salvation Army in India. The Orphanages, Industrial Institutions, Weaving Schools, Rescue Homes and Criminal Settlements of the Salvation Army have sent numerous interesting specimens of the industries in which they are engaged.

SEDITION TRIAL AT NASIK.

Pamphlets for Madrasi Students.

CHARGE AGAINST JAGIRDAR OF KOTHURE.

NASIK, May 18.

Before Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, to-day, Mr. Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy superintendent of Police, Nasik, charged Vaman Shridhar Barve, jagirdar of Kothure, a village in the Niphad Taluka of the Nasik District, with abetting the waging of war against the King, with sedition, and with promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Rao Saheb N. V. Gole, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. P. L. Patankar, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Gole in opening the case for the prosecution stated that the accused was a resident of Kothure, a village in the Niphad Taluka. It appeared that last August he received from England a number of pamphlets printed in Tamil for distribution in districts were Tamil was in use, and he despatched some lots to certain educational institutions at Madras, Coimbatore and other places.

A PAMPHLET TRANSLATED.

Mr. Gole read an English translation of the pamphlet. It has headed "Bande Mataram," and contained an appeal to the "dear children of Mother India," to the "Hindu brethren that professed the Vedic religion and the Mahomedan brethren that embraced the Islamic faith" no longer "to keep looking on when their countrymen died in numbers from famine and exploitation due to the white men," and when their "patriots" such as Pillai, Tilak, Liakut Hussain and others "suffered incarceration in jail." But now that their "young men go to different countries and learn to make guns, muskets, gunpowder, etc.," and also "bombs that can kill 100 men in a minute," they "should resolve to prepare for a war," and "wage war so as to establish their glory and retrieve the lost prestige of their country."

Mr. Gole said this was a pamphlet that had been freely circulated in the Madras Presidency. There could be little doubt as to the nature of the pamphlet. It was highly seditious. It incited people to wage war against the King and tended to create ill-feeling towards the Europeans living in this country. The evidence which the prosecution would adduce to prove that the accused had disseminated these pamphlets would be to the effect that with the pamphlets he wrote covering letters to the addressees stating that he had received them from England and that he had been asked to distribute them, and asking them to communicate to him the purport of the pamphlet in English. They would also tender evidence to prove that the handwriting on the covering letters was that of the accused.

"TATIA SAHEB."

Mr. M. P. Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the first witness examined by Mr. Gole. He said that his complaint was that last August the accused had sent pamphlets to some of the monitors in the higher classes of the following institutions : His Highness College, Coimbatore ; Joseph's College, Teppakulan, Madras ; National High School, Teppakulan ; and S. P. G. College, Teppakulan. To each of the addressees the accused wrote a covering letter as follows : "As directed from England we send you accompanying copies for distribution. Please let us know by return of post that you are in due receipt of the copies to the following address : 'Prabhakar : care of Vaman Shridhar Barve,' P. S.—I request that English purport of the pamphlet will be communicated to us at your leisure." The witness produced these pamphlets and covering letters and stated that on the 23rd September, 1908, the accused's house was searched when half a dozen books, containing among other things the accused's signature were seized. The accused was also known by the name of "Tatia Saheb." The police made inquiries and found that there was no such person of the name of Prabhakar at Kothure. The accused had some lands under cultivation and some jagir property.

Mr. Patankar reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Vithal Narayan, post-master of Kothure, identified the post marks on the wrappers of the pamphlets produced as those of his post office. He did not remember having received letters to the address of Prabhakar. He did not know a man of that name at Kothure. He did not remember if any letter addressed to Prabhakar to the care of the accused was received by him. The accused was also known by the name of Tatia Saheb.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

A MYSTERIOUS PACKET.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that about a year or two ago a registered packet was sent from his post office to England by Savarkar. Some time ago letters from England were received at his post-office. He did not know to whom they were addressed.

Gopal Anant, foreman employed at the Niphad railway station, produced a railway consignment-note, the upper part of which was in the handwriting of the accused.

Ramgu Narayan produced the punchnama made by him when the accused's house was searched.

Sub-Inspector Jivraj Mahadeo deposed to his having made inquiries about the consignment-note by the order of the Police Superintendent.

Shaik Munir Shaik Amir, station-master at the Niphad railway station, said the upper portion of the consignment-note was filled in by the accused in his presence.

Mr. Bapuji Dinanath, the expert in handwriting, was of opinion that the writing on the covering letters alleged to have been sent by the accused to the colleges was in the same hand in which the upper portion of the consignment-note was written.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mr. Patankar next applied for bail, which was refused.

Subsequently Mr. Gole mentioned that the wrapper on the pamphlets sent to the College at Coimbatore was opened by Mr. Elliot, principal of the College, while those sent to the National High School and S. P. G. College were opened by the sub-post master of Teppakulan Post Office

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Staff and Trustees.

RENEWED DISSENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 20.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes :—"It is regrettable to find that fresh dissensions have broken out at Aligarh between the Staff of the College and the Trustees. The controversy is due apparently to a renewal of the questions which were settled at the recent conference at Lucknow between Sir John Hewett and the Trustees and Staff, and it is unfortunate that matters have not been allowed to rest. It is to be hoped, however, that good sense will prevail as it has done before and that affairs at Aligarh will shortly resume their normal course."

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly state in your columns that the Mr. Rustomji Hirjibhoy Shroff who, as stated in your report, appeared in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday, has no connection with me or my business, the Gold and Silver Metal Factory, Sheikh Memon Street, near Khareoova.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOMJI HIRJIBHOY SHROFF.

May 20, 1909.

THE Royal Irish Fusiliers marched up to Murree during a cyclone. It is said that the casualties among the camels have been very heavy.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Increase during 1908.

The Annual Report of the Patents Office during the calendar year 1908 shows, that during the year 155 applications were made for leave to file specifications and 471 specifications were filed. The total number of applications under the present Act has been 9,510 and specifications 7,387. Compared with the previous year there has been a somewhat heavy decrease of 64 in the number of applications and of 37 in the number of specifications filed. On the other hand, the amount received as continuance fees by payment of which existing exclusive privileges are kept in force has shown a slight increase and the total income of, the office has only fallen by Rs. 956, Although the number of applications is so much smaller than last year, it is worthy of note that residents in India are not accountable for the reduction which is solely due to the decrease in the number of foreign applicants. As usual, the railway and textile industries take the lead, though to a somewhat less extent than previously amongst the wide range of inventions for which protection is sought One of the features of intesst of the year is to be found in the inventions for safe-guarding railway passengers, which arose from some recent notorious incidents. Of the applications that originated in this way two refer to alarm systems, two to modifie foot boards, two connects the doors with the brake systems, and two others lock the doors by the motion of the train. Some six inventions for locking rail way wagon doors have also been put forward for the protection of goods against train thieves. Amongst the textile inventions are to be found four hands looms. Applications of interest in the printing trades show an increase from 9 to 21, largely due to a number of type setting machines. Of the 551 applications made during the year 55 related to inventions that "prima facie" did not appear to be novel. In accordance with the practice that is now well established, the state of public knowledge was pointed out to the applicant, and he was given an opportunity of amending his application. Including 5 cases pending from the previous year, the result has been that 25 applications were abandoned, 6 were finally refused and leave was granted in 21 cases, 8 being still pending. Altogether leave was granted on 408 of these 551 applications during the year, 14 were rejected, 27 abandoned and 102 were pending on December 31st. 255 specifications were filed in respect of applications filed during the year, while the balance 216 appertained to the applications of the previous year. Exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of prescribed fees in 612 cases, or 25 less than in the previous year, whilst 457 or 9 more than in 1907, ceased. Of the 7,387 specifications brought on the register, 2,645 are now in force, an increase of 42 as compared with 2,603 at the end of last year.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

Sixty-nine applications for the registration of designs, including three outstanding from the previous year, were all disposed of during the period under review. Fifty-six of these designs were registered. The marked increase of 32 as compared with the number in 1907 is largely due to the inclusion of 21 wall papers and borders, presented by one applicant in Bombay. There were also thirteen discs of the same ornamental types which originated in Madras and Delhi as mentioned last year. Eight bangles were also registered. Five applications were abandoned and eight refused, six of the latter being for trade marks or labels, to which the Act does not apply. The work of the office has progressed satisfactorily and has been kept up to date during the year. As in 1906 and 1907 no reference was made to the law officers and any other expert advice that was necessary was obtained informally. The annual consolidated index of all inventions and designs for which protection was sought or obtained during 1907 was issued early in the year. Corresponding volumes, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are at this date available for the years 1905 to 1908 at the price of Re. 1 each. A consolidated subject matter index of inventions in the years 1901 to 1907 inclusive was also issued at the same price. The Bill for the amendment of the law relating to patents has been drafted, and in September was distributed to local Governments, patent agents and others with the view of eliciting opinions from the manufacturing public and others concerned in the protection of inventions and designs. In its main lines the draft Bill follows the provisions of the United Kingdom Patents and Designs Act of 1907 though it has not gone quite so far as that Act in the matter of compulsory working in the country, for which India as yet is not sufficiently advanced. Replies have not yet been received to all the references, but it is hoped that legislation may be possible next session.

ASSAM TIGER STORY.

Surveyors' Camp Attacked.

The officer in charge of No. 20, Survey Party says the "Civil and Military Gazette", reports a series of ferocious and determined attacks by a tiger on two of his surveyors working in the Lushai Hills adjoining the Cachar district of Assam. He says the tiger made his first appearance on the 18th February at the camp of Surveyor Gopal Singh, when it is said to have sprung upon the surveyor and one of his 'khalasis,' who were seated alongside of each other while the evening meal was being cooked. For some reason, not stated, the tiger did not touch either of the men and disappeared as suddenly as it had come, but the men were so alarmed that after spending a sleepless night they moved their camp to that of Surveyor Amar Singh about four miles off.

On the 21st, however, the same tiger, presumably attacked the camp again, seizing a 'khalasi,' who was washing his cooking pots in a stream not 20 yards from the camp. One of the tindals, by name Nandu, armed with only a stick, very pluckily rushed at the tiger and tried to beat it off the unfortunate 'khalasi,' but it was not until the rest of the two squads came up that the tiger dropped his prey and disappeared. A few minutes later he returned and in spite of the frantic shouting of the men seized Nandu by the arm.

It was again driven off, but again returned and seized a third 'khalasi.'

Its third attempt to provide itself with a meal was frustrated in the same way as the others had been, and fortunately it only succeeded in inflicting slight injuries. The whole party then spent the rest of the night surrounded by fires and keeping up a continuous hullabaloo.

At daybreak they moved off to a Lushai village carrying two of the wounded men and their maps, but leaving their tents and everything else behind them.

On their way they were met by the camp officer, Mr. L. Williams, who had somehow received news of the desparate straits the men were in, and had hurried off to their assistance as soon as the news reached him. He did what he could for the injured men, but one of them was in such a woeful condition that little could be done for him. They were all sent into Silchar, however, and a band of armed Lushais was despatched to the abandoned camp to collect and bring away all the kit that had been left there.

They found the tents, bedding and blankets and bags of rice torn and dragged about, and a sight rule and plane-table stand bearing marks of the tiger's fangs. Probably they had been utilised in beating it off.

When Mr. Williams met the party all the men were so profoundly affected that not one of them could speak above a whisper, and begged not to be sent back to the same locality, but to be allowed to work for the rest of the field season in open cultivated country, which they have been permitted to do, and the completion of that sheet has for the present been abandoned.

Surveyor Amar Singh is said to have behaved very well throughout the adventure and kept the men together and probably prevented them, mad with fright as they were, from bolting and leaving both the wounded men and the maps in the jungle.

Nandu tindal also distinguished himself all through and though he did not save the life of his companion, he deserves to be suitably rewarded. He was in a bad way when he arrived at Silchar, and his recovery at one time was very doubtful. He is reported to be doing well now, and also the third victim of the tiger's attentions. The first man seized unfortunately died four days later.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson arrived at Ootacamund on Wednesday and relieved the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir of the duties of Chief Secretary yesterday, when Mr. Weir proceeded to the Board of Revenue.

SPORTING NEWS.

WELLINGTON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 20.

The Wellington Race Meeting opened this afternoon in fine weather. A large gathering, including the Raja of Vizianagram, was present. The prizes offered for stakes were miserably poor, hence they did not attract a large number of races. In almost all the races the favourite had the victory, thus the bookies lost heavily. Mr. R. K. Walker did the judging. Time was not taken. The Hussars' band enlivened the proceedings. Detailsi:—

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 99, and second Rs. 22. Distance—4 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs' b a p Nippon, 10st 4lbs..... 1
Mr Yeatman's Stinger, 9st 2lbs .....Owner 2
Capt E L Popham's ch a g Kashmir, 11st 2lbs, Owner 3

Betting.—4 to 6 on Kashmir, 2 to 1 against Nippon and 6 to 1 against Stinger.

Won by six lengths ; half a length between second and third.

THE SUBSTITUTION PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's Kismet, 10st ...Capt Popham 1
Capt Phillips' Astarte, 10st 12lbs ...Mr Willoughby 2
Mr Kenworthy's Varalette, 11st 10lbs.....Owner 3

Betting.—4 to 6 on Varalette, 4 to 1 against Astarte, and 3 to 1 against Kismet.

Won by two and half lengths'; three lengths between second and third.

Totalizator paid Rs. 7.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Winner Rs 99, and second Rs 25. Distance— 3 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs' b a p Nippon, 9st 4lbs..... 1
Capt E L Popham's ch a g Kashmir, 11st...Owner 2
Mr H A Boyd's br a g Brown Bat, 10st 11lbs, Capt Bates 3

Capt Carter's b a p Malabar, 11st.....Mr Yeatman 4

Betting.—4 to 6 on Nippon, 2 to 1 against Kashmir, 4 to 1 against Brown Bate, and 5 to 1 against Malabar.

Won by two and a half lengths; a length separating second and third.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 99 and second Rs. 25. Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr J G Willoughby's ch a m Carminita..Owner 1
Mr Kenworthy's b e m Varalatte .....Owner 2
Mr Douglas' ch a g Turculera.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Capt Bate's Sharvogue and Mr W H Dawson's ch a g Hanibal, Mr Yeatman's g a g Stinger and Mr W L Dyson's b a g Buglar Bill.

Betting.—4 to 6 on Carminita, 2 to 1 against Varalette, 6 to 1 against Sharavogue, and 10 to 1 against Buglar Bill, Stinger, Hannibal and Turculera,

Won by a length ; two lengths separating second and third.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3-8.

THE BREWERS CUP.—Winner Rs. 99 and Rs. 33 to the second. Distance—2 furlongs.

Major R P Sandys' b a g Cracker...Mr Studdy 1
Capt E L Popham's b a g Catch, 10st 11lbs,Owner 2
Capt Middleton's b e m Little Mary, 10st 6lbs, Owner 3

Betting.—2 to 1 against Catch, 1½ to 1 against Cracker and 6 to 1 against Little Mary.

Won easily by ten lengths.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3-8.

THE HUNT CUP.—Winner Rs. 99.

Maharajah of Mysore's Kaiser, 11st 7lbs, Mr Kenworthy 1
Mr Lukshminarayana's br e v g Kampue, 11st, Capt Popham 2

Betting.—3 to 1 against Kaiser and Kampue.

Won by a head.

Totalizator paid Rs. 2-8.

OOTY HORSE SHOW.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 20.

The Ootacamund Horse Show terminated last evening. Yesterday the judging began in the day in cloudy weather. After a heavy downpour, it cleared up. Among those who attended the Show were their Excellencies, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, H. H. the Gaekawar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Mysore his brother the Yuvarajah and a large number of visitors from Bombay and Calcutta sides who are summering on the Hills. Every event drew a large number of entries from outside stables. At the conclusion of the Show Lady Lawley gracefully presented the cups and prizes to the winners, and the function terminated late at night.

The following are the results of the various events :—

POLO PONIES, ARA D COUNTRY-BREDS under 14 hands.

Judges.—Col Cookson, Capt Heseltine, and Major Parr.

Judges' remarks.—The winners stood out from the rest.

H H the Maharajah of Mysore's A Ruby..... 1
The Yuvarajah of Mysore's A Dauntless..... 2

SINGLE HARNESS HORSE to be shewn in in harness.

Judges.—Colonels Cookson, Desraj Urs and Major Badcock.

Judges' remarks.—The winner was smooth in looks and action.

Capt C V Edward's b aus m Jane..... 1
Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Parklane, was highly commended.

HACK PONIES.

Judges.—Colonel Desraj Urs, Major Badcock and Colonel Butler.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's b aus m Kurung, ch aus m May and ch aus m Jean.

Judges' remarks.—All the winners were the Maharajah of Mysore's. Not a brilliant class. Good ponies, but disappointing to ride.

HEAVY WHIGHT HUNTERS, up to 14 stone and over.

Capt G Heseltine's b e g Lorry..... 1
Col E R Butler's b aus g Lord Bob..... 2

Judges.—Colonels Cookson, and Desraj Urs and Major Badcock.

Judges' remarks.—A hot class. The winner stood out alone.

COBS.—For horses between 14 and 15 hands.

Judges.—Colonels Butler and Cookson and Major Badcock.

Judges' remarks.—The winner is a very genuine cob.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's gr aus m Columbine..... 1
Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus m Corona and Mr A V Campbell's b aus g Firefly were commended.

POLO PONIES, Australian and England, under 14 hands.

Cup presented by the General Officer Commanding and Staff of the 9th Division.

Judges.—Captains Heseltine and Popham and Colonel Cookson.

Judges' remarks.—Very high class of lovely ponies.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's b aus m Karee.. 1
Yuvarajah of Mysore's bl aus m Myster and b aus g Locksley were commended.

LADIES' HACK PONIES

Judges.—Colonel Butler, Majors Badcock and Duff.

Judges' remarks —The winner was a high class hack.

Captain C V Edward's b aus m Jane 1
Mrs Gordon Price's Patience 2

JUMPING COMPETITION—Cup presented by H E the Governor's Staff.

Captain J R White's b aus m Vesuvius 1
Mrs Taylor's Mistletoe 2

LADIES' HACK HORSES—Cup presented by Messrs Barton, Son and Co.

Judges.—Colonels Cookson and Butler and Major Badcock.

Mrs W O Horne's br aus g Merryvale..... 1
Mrs Marjoribanks' b e g Weybridge..... 2
Sir Arthur Lawley's br aus m Corona..... 3

SINGLE HARNESS PONIES.

Judges.—Majors Duff, Parr and Badcock.

Col Desraj Urs' bk aus m Hebe..... 1
Mr A V G Campbell's br aus g Pumperniehel..... 2

BEST HUNTER IN SHOW.

Cup presented by the Raja of Vizianagram.
Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Swivel.

CHILDREN'S PONIES.

Miss Muriel Gordon Price's ch a g Robin..... 1
Master R French's b aus g Dandy..... 2
Minor Zamindar South Vullan's rn aus m Sixer... 3
Master Hugh Francis' br e bm Daisy..... 4

DRIVING COMPETITION.

Messrs Wyndham Quin and Latham's Sirdar..... 1
Mrs A R Pigott's Turnout..... 2

ANOTHER MOTOR TRIP ACROSS INDIA.

On April 5th, Mr. J. Wilkinson accompanied by his wife started from the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, for a tour on a 25-35 h. p. Mandsley car across India, going through Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. They write:—We struck the Grand Trunk Road a short distance out of Calcutta. The intention of the trip was purely a touring one and the principal cities en-route were visited and the sights taken in. A stay of a week was made in Lucknow, Agra and Delhi, and a start was made for Gwalior where three days were spent. The road nearly all the way was delightful and reminded one of the Great North Road at Home. On reaching Gwalior the Maharaja inspected the car and being a keen motorist he was greatly struck with the engine and particularly its accessibility. After filling with petrol at Gwalior a start was made for Bombay. The roads through the Gwalior State were quite up to their reputation. At every Rest House a supply of petrol could be procured, going through Sipri, Sconna, Indore and Mhow. The roads about Indore were not as good as the roads previously travelled. All went well until reaching Dhulia when we found petrol running short and as only two drums could be secured at Dhulia we were compelled to fall back on kerosine, of which we secured four gallons from Abdul Careem Sheitb. It speaks well for the car that it ran equally well on this mixture. The whole trip was delightful, and the tourist who wishes to see India as it really is should make the trip by motor. During the whole trip which lasted 30 days there was not a single untoward incident. We had no mechanical trouble of any kind and only one case of tyre trouble, and this was caused by picking up a nail before reaching Gwalior. Our front tyres since the car left Coventry—the mile register showing a distance of 2,875 miles—have never even been pumped and are quite safe for at least another 1500 miles. The tyres used were grooved Dunlops. We think this is the first case of a car having made of trip so late in the year. It was a bit hot during the day and we had to make use of the hood. In one or two cases the accommodation at the dak bungalows was not everything that could be desired but on the whole we fared remarkably well. The trip was so intensely interesting that one could afford to put up with small inconveniences. There are straight runs on it for hundreds of miles through avenues of trees which would delight the heart of the most hardened motorist. In regard to speed, one at times can take it as they like, as in certain places traffic on the road is very light, but one naturally had to be careful in going through smaller villages where the roads are narrow and the traffic great.

The Maudsley car is not so well known in India as it ought to be. It is a typical high class British made car and has a splendid reputation in England. The War Office granted a special award for accessibility of engine and it also won the gold medal of the Automobile Club. There is no doubt that long distance touring in India is bound to increase and next season it is pretty certain that a large number of Indian and English motorists will be found touring on the Grand Trunk Road. With a good car and the improved conditions in regard to securing petrol a new field has been opened up for the touring motorists. There was one noticeable feature on the trip, namely in regard to tolls. Wherever tolls were demanded it was invariably the case that the roads were worse than where tolls were not levied. We tried to get some explanation of this but none was forthcoming; and if these tolls were abolished it does not appear as if the roads would in any way suffer. We understand that the K and S Motor Co. have secured the Agency for Maudsley car in the Bombay Presidency. If there are hundreds of good cars in Bombay that never travel further than Poona. If the owners only knew of the pleasure to be had from a trip on the Grand Trunk Road they would during the cold season make it a point of touring through India. India from a railway train and India from a motor car presents quite two different aspects. There is nothing in the state of the main roads to deter any motorist from making these trips. Rest houses and dak bungalows can always be found that will give accommodation. The English Motor papers have been giving their readers particulars of the joys of Indian touring. There is no doubt that there are many motorists who have been in the habit of spending their holidays touring on the Continent, and who will find their way here in future. Mr. & Mrs Wilkinson have already made a tour through New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, and Egypt in the Maudsley car and are enthusiastic over motor touring.

CHESS.

All-India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Tuesday evening :—

Mr. Waterfield beat Mr. Joshi.
Mr. Deshpande beat Mr. Kharilker.
Mr Gadre beat Mr. Kharilker.
M. Mhaisker beat Mr. Bland.

The game between Messrs. Sanderson and Pendurker was drawn.

The following are the results of the games played on Wednesday evening :—

BY THE WAY.

THE BEST WOOD FOR AEROPLANES.

Time brings revenges, even in the timber trade, and a humble conifer long treated with contempt seems, literally, to be on the point of getting a rise in the world. Hitherto the black spruce (Picea Nigra) has been despised by our few British foresters as of meagre commercial value, the yellowish timber being soft and easily indented, though very light and long of grain. It has lately been discovered that by virtue of the two last named qualities, this tree furnishes by far the best wood for aeroplanes. As yet the black spruce has rarely been planted by our sylviculturists save for ornament or shelter.

SOME FAMOUS "BULLS."

In the May "Windsor" there is a very amusing collection of "Bulls," some of which are well known and some of which are not. The House of Commons, as might have been expected has contributed a fair share. It was in one of the debates of that body that the late Colonel Saunderson described Eastern Roumelia as man enough to take her stand in defence of a certain threatened right. An Irish M.P. once declared that of the outrages reported from Ireland threequarters were exaggerated and half had no foundation in fact—a statistical computation that reminds one of another Irish M.P. who declared excitedly to a group of fellow-members, "I want to convince you that there isn't any truth in half the lies they are telling about Ireland."

FROM THE PULPIT.

The biography of Dean Hook recalls a certain minor canon who used to preach at the cathedral when Hook was a boy at Winchester School. In one of his sermons there occurred the striking reflection that "What is impossible can never be, and very seldom comes to pass." Another discourse was long remembered for its pathetic lamentation on the degeneracy of the age: "O tempora! O mores! what times we live in! little boys and girls run about the streets cursing and swearing before they can either walk or talk." But the Church of England has no monopoly of these violent contrasts, for it was at a City Temple meeting not many years ago that a speaker exclaimed: "I find my time is already gone. Therefore I will keep within it."

A REMARKABLE OXFORD PROFESSOR.

At the opening of the new Oxford School of Rural Economy the Vice Chancellor paid a tribute to that "characteristic Oxford man of the eighteenth century" John Sibthorp, who founded the Chair of Rural Economy. Sibthorp, whose life coincided pretty nearly with the second half of that century, succeeded his father Humphrey as Professor of Botany, but he seems (and this is highly characteristic of the times) to have spent little time at Oxford. He was an adventurous botanist, and twice at least he travelled to Greece to make his great collection of the flora. At Mount Athos, on one of these tours, Sibthorp and his friends were nearly caught by Barbary pirates. He was a great traveller of that day, and at last he caught his death of cold, literally, in visiting the ruins of Nicopolis. He left to Oxford in his will an estate, to be devoted to publishing a vast work on the flora of Greece, for which he had got together three thousand species. It cost, finally, £30,000 to publish. His endowment of the Chair of Rural Economy was not sufficient, and it was finally established with the help of St. John's College. His father was Botany Professor before him for thirty-six years. He is said to have given only one lecture in that time, and it was a failure.

THE EMPTY GALLERIES.

The empty strangers' galleries to which Mr. Lloyd-George his first Budget speech recited are indeed an innovation in Parliamentary life. Till this year the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always spoken to a House crowded, of course, with members, but with a stranger also in every corner to which one could be squeezed. The interest of the strangers has not always been on these occasions purely spectacular. Business men, deeply interested for business reasons in what was to be said, have always been present in large numbers, and two or three years ago there was rather an unseemly scramble from the gallery to the post-office immediately after the utterance of some fateful words relating to a tax. The Speaker was much displeased, and the next year he took measures against anything of the sort occurring again. The rising of the Chancellor was always delayed by one device and another till such time as business in the country has come to an end for the day and of course alterations in customs duties are always made before the House rises, and have the effect of law when the business world wakens up again.

BUDGET JOKES.

After the misunderstanding of his "henroost" jest Mr. Lloyd-George will probably be very careful how he introduces the little joke expected from Chancellors of the Exchequer when they make their Budget speeches. On such occasions even the feeblest effort at wit is effective. Mr. Ritchie began his first Budget speech by stating that while he had always felt great sympathy with Chancellors of the Exchequer on Budget-days, his sympathy had never been stronger than on that occasion—a confession which sent him on his way to the accompaniment of general laughter. The stock joke for many years was that seamen were the only persons who contributed to the revenue from rum, and though often repeated it never failed to raise a laugh. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (now Viscount St. Aldwyn), known familiarly to the House as "Black Mishael," lightened his speeches and amused the House by declaring that cocoa was his favourite drink, and that he never touched tea or coffee—except to tax them.

A BRIDGE'S QUAINT HISTORY.

Blackfriars Bridge, which Alderman Bennett, of Farrington, says is a disgrace to Manchester, has a history which would perhaps interest Miss Maud Allan. It was the immediate successor of a wooden foot-bridge erected in 1761 by a company of actors who having been refused permission to give performances in Manchester, hired a building in Water-street, Salford, for the purpose, and erected the footbridge for the convenience of their Manchester patrons. Their bridge survived until 1819, when the building of the present bridge was begun.

A LIMITED LORD.

Lord of the Manor, Limited, is a quite exceptionally interesting union of ancient and modern, piquantly recalling the flotation of the Duke of Plaza Toro. It is in a Lancashire township that the situation occurs. The Clitheroe Estates Company, Limited, is the Lord of the Manor of the township of Tottington, near Bury, and at the present time its notices of a Halmot Court, to be holden at Ramsbottom, are to be seen on its hoardings and notice-boards. The Company holds its Halmot Court or Court Baron at regular intervals, calling upon all who owe feudal suit and service to attend personally and "perform such suit and service as shall be required of them at every person's peril in default thereof."

A NICE POINT OF TRESPASS LAW.

Embittered admirers of Rostherne and its forbidden cottage teas are threatening to go there in greater numbers than ever and vex Lord Egerton by taking their teas with them and consuming them on the highroad, from which, it is suggested, even Lord Egerton has not the power to drive them away. The crusaders must not forget, however, that though the public have a right of way over a highway, it belongs to the landowners on either side. If Lord Egerton owns the land on both sides of a Rostherne road, he owns the road too. The public have only the right of passing and repassing along it; if they use it for any other purpose they are trespassing. Presumably it would not be trepass to half for a brief space to devour a sandwich or a bun to sustain one on one's way, but neither would it be very enjoyable. A regular picnic might be a different matter, and especially a whole series of picnics obviously meant as a demonstration.

SOME CURIOUS CASES.

There have been some curious trespass cases under this principle that the highway belongs, half and half, to the landowners on each side of it. In one case, tried in 1893, the land on both sides of a certain highway belonged to the Duke of Rutland. One they when the Duke and his friends were shooting over the moors someone, persumably from humanitarian motives, went on the highway for the express purpose of preventing birds that were being driven towards the butts from crossing the highway. The Duke's keepers asked him to desist, and when he refused they held him on the ground until the drive was over. He brought an action for assault against the Duke and his keepers, but the Court of Appeal held that as he was using the highway for a purpose other than that of passing and repassing he was a trespasser and the assault was justified.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

THE ADELPHI DEVIL.

The remarkable thing about the Adelphi Devil is that all the mortals in the Melnar-Hamilton melodrama, men and women alike, declare in turn that they are fascinated by him. I cannot for the life of me understand why this should be. Helen Vaillant absolutely bows down to him when he talks. Beholding her kneeling before him in the studio scene in the first act, you would think she was taking the Sacrament rather than listening to a bounder. His conversation at the best of times is that of the dark-browed villain of the halfpenny novelette; at the worst, it is that of the irrepressible club acquaintance with a dirty story to tell if he dies for it. It makes one shudder to see Miss Alexandra Carlisle (Helene), a refined and beautiful woman, running the risk of splitting her lovely Dover Street gown in kneeling before his Walworth Road waistcoat. Paquin grovelling at the feet of Pearly and Company is more than I can bear. "How intolerably hot it is," exclaims Helene in the wedding-cake ballroom. The Devil, sliding up to her after the fashion of a Hall-by-the-Sea master of the ceremonies, asks, "Shall I fan you?" As if under the spell of some magnificent tempter, instead of under the "control" of a person who would make a fortune at the lesser music-halls as "The Electric Marvel," Helene fearfully and falteringly breathes out a submissive "yes"; whereupon the Lowflash Spirit of Evil takes her fan from her and deliberately fans himself! I don't know what the language of the fan is, but I know what mine would be if I were a woman and a man did that!

TOUCHING THE FINANCIER.

It is a very common offence to touch a financier, and one which in these close times is almost forgivable. But there are ways of doing it, and the way the Adelphi Devil does it is the offensive way. He is one of those persons who cannot tell you of a "good thing" without touching you on the chest with the tips of his fingers, or dog's-earing the lapel of your coat. You never find the well-bred man prodding you, and pulling you about as if you were a sample of new goods. You would only get this sort of treatment from the head buyer at an East End emporium, or from that man who ought never to have been elected to your club—the man who draws the attention of the servants by rapping the nearest tumbler with his knife. The Adelphi Devil is no sooner introduced to M. Gustave Vaillant, financier, and husband of Helene, than he takes him by the lapel and tells him something about copper. Vaillant, like a fool (and therefore not a bit like a financier), is unaffectedly delighted with his new friend's fascinating ways, and cheerfully submits further to be patted confidingly on the collar-bone by the Devil's flabby white hands. I am sure the real Devil would never be guilty of a thing like that. No man who moves chiefly in high society would be capable of making so grave an error. The Devil is a very wicked man, but he is not a bounder.

THE DEVIL ON ART.

The Adelphi Devil holds views on art which precisely harmonise with his clothes and his manners. He is the sort of "funny devil" you meet on Show Sunday in the suburbs, who thinks it very smart to tell the friend who has been foolish enough to take him to a would-be "impressionist's studio that he fancied the pictures he had seen were hung upside down (Ha-ha!.) When Yvonne de Merval (pretty Miss Gladys Mason) shows some uneasiness at finding an impossible little model in the studio of young Maurice Dufaure, to whom she is engaged, the Devil politely remarks that no doubt when Maurice is married he will give up figures and take to landscapes. I suppose he regards this little change as being equivalent to a migration from the "carpets and linoleum" to the "china and glass" department.

THE SUBTLETIES OF SATAN.

One of the most annoying things about the Adelphi Devil is that he really thinks he is a fearfully smart fellow. He says things that are only vulgar with the sly air of a man who fancies he is delivering the subtleties of a devilish deep mind. He reminds one of the seaside violinist who indulges in limitless elbow swagger over "Pop Goes the Weazeal." It would make you scream with laughter to see what epigrammatic side he puts on when he remarks to Yvonne de Merval, "I like Directoire dresses; they hint so much!" At least, you would scream with laughter if he did not, when he said it, thoughtfully scratch his temple with a bended forefinger, after the manner of the late Henry Irving. Again he fancies he is being mighty clever when he says to Maurice, or to one of his other preposterously fragile victims, "A married woman has great charm. Her chief charm is her husband. He pays the piper, and you call the tune!" What an offensively tawdry bit of devilment! But, there, I won't be angry with his Unsatanic Majesty any longer. It isn't his fault, poor Devil! It's his bringing-up. Mr. Lyn Harding is one of our best and most conscientious actors, and he addresses himself earnestly and unflinchingly to the disagreeable task (I am sure it must be a disagreeable one to him) of giving us the Molnar-Hamilton Devil just as it was given to him. He could not do more. He certainly has not done less. Mr. Vincent Clive, a clever young romantic actor, plays in a refreshingly manly fashion the part of Maurice Dufaure, the artist with the saloon-bar studio. Maurice is the only person in the play who tells the Devil to go to where he is alleged to have come from and are grateful to him for thus anticipating our own wish. Miss Alexandra Carlisle, hemmed in as she is on all sides by vulgarities of dialogue and decoration, keeps her Helene entirely free from taint. She seems to be frightened of it all, like a child in a storm. Miss Constance Hyem, an engaging little actress, plays brightly as Mimi Veron, an artists' model (thank goodness!); Mr. Bassett Roe does well what little he has to do as Gustave Vaillant, the financier, and others who courteously take, as it were, the hindmost part of the stage, that the Devil may rudely take the foremost, are Mrs. Raleigh, Miss Rose Edouin, and Miss Helen Leyton.

"THE THEATRE KING."

"He is an astonishing fact." In that brief sentence a writer once summed up Mr. Charles Frohman, who has just electrified the theatrical world of London by announcing that he intends to turn the Duke of York's into a repertory theatre. It would, indeed, be difficult to estimate how much English playgoers are indebted to this indefatigable American, who has given us some of the best things that have been seen on the stage, and his latest venture is a crowning effort to his already lengthy list of achievements. Mr. Frohman's life-story is an extremely interesting one. Born in Ohio, he began his business life as a mere boy in the office of the New York "Tribune." But even in these early days he hankered after things theatrical, and he was still a mere [illegible] when he paid his first visit to England with a troupe of minstrels, who appeared at [illegible] old Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket. After returning to America, young Frohman still continued his theatrical connections, and the turning point came when he took in hand a play which most of the managers had pronounced to be "no draw." It was a drama called "Shenandoah" and Mr. Frohman contrived to make it a great success. From that time he went steadily on, and when at last he found that there were practically no more conquests to be made in the States, he came over to England again and rapidly established himself as an institution.

A HUGE SALARY LIST.

At the present time Mr. Frohman has probably more actors and actresses under his management than any other man. Nearly every British "star" who has visited America during the last ten years has done so under his management, and he has been instrumental in introducing to us many distinguished American players. It is said that he has nearly 3,000 actors on his salary list, and he employs a staff of play-readers at a yearly cost of £2,000. It says much for the character and integrity of the man that, with a number of famous "stars," he has never had a written contract.

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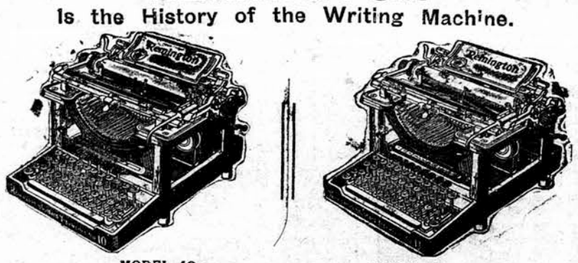

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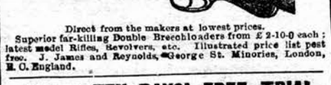

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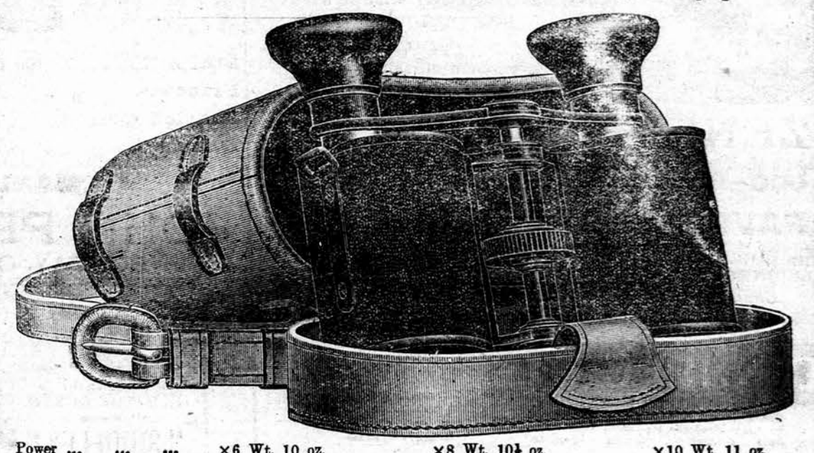

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

General rain has fallen in North-east India, except in the Western districts and a few showers are reported from Burma. Maymyo had one inch; Dhubri, three: Saugor Island, two; Tezpur, one and a half; and Burdwan, one. Pressure has fallen in North-west India and a depression of the usual hot weather type has formed over the Punjab and is likely to cause dust-storms in the plain and thunder-storms in the hills, during the next few days.

Temperature has risen again in North-east India, so that both temperature and humidity are now nearly normal everywhere. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 117°.

Forecast.—Important rain is likely to fall only in North-east India and Burma.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (19th)	92·6	79·1	...	7·51
Jask	95·3	82·3	...	2·12
Muskat (19th)	95·3	83·1	...	1·94
Multan	111·8	85·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	103·9	75·9	0·03	7·53
Lahore	109·9	77·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	108·3	78·1	...	3·64
Ambala	107·0	76·0	...	2·59
Delhi	105·7	82·2	...	5·91
Agra	105·5	80·0	...	4·59
Mainpuri	110·3	76·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	109·5	87·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	108·3	75·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	110·1	79·0	...	1·75
Jacobabad	117·1	79·8	...	0·80
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	101·4	84·2	...	3·24
Jaipur	106·2	79·1	...	2·92
Kotah	110·0	86·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	103·6	76·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	86·8	79·7	...	0·12
Veraval	86·7	78·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	105·4	77·7	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Para	107·6	77·0	...	2·26
Surat	98·8	79·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	103·6	78·7	...	0·16
Deesa	103·3	75·9	...	0·12
Neemuch	103·0	77·8	...	1·15
Indore	103·6	80·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	105·0	77·8	...	4·31
Saugor	104·1	80·0	...	3·28
Hoshangabad	103·6	?	...	2·22
Khandwa	107·7	83·1	...	0·12
Akola	108·7	82·1	...	1·52
Amraoti	107·8	78·8	...	1·58
Nagpur	103·6	86·3	...	6·81
Chanda	110·0	79·0	...	2·97
Raipur	106·7	82·6	...	6·57
Bombay	92·4	81·1	...	0·00
Satnagri	91·3	81·9	...	0·24
Mormugao	89·0	81·7	...	2·00
Karwar	89·8	81·0	...	2·21
Malegaon	104·9	73·6	...	1·17
Ahamednagar	102·4	71·5	...	2·35
Poona	101·0	72·6	...	2·36
Sholapur	107·3	80·4	...	0·80
Bijapur	104·2	75·2	...	0·50
Belgaum	97·8	68·6	...	1·89
Kolhapur	104·7	71·2	...	0·46
Nisamabad (Indur)	103·9	80·7	...	0·90
Hyderabad	106·8	82·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	88·7	81·4	...	25·87
Calicut	88·3	80·1	...	32·94
Cochin	91·7	81·3	...	13·70
Colombo	88·0	80·0	0·17	18·60
Masulipatam	95·3	83·7	...	5·28
Bellary	104·9	78·3	...	3·08
Cuddapah	109·2	73·6	0·30	6·56
Madras	100·5	82·5	...	34·88
Bangalore	93·8	70·8	...	13·50
Coimbatore	92·4	74·3	...	10·00
Trichinopoly	101·6	78·8	...	14·32
Negapatam	100·4	83·0	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Delhi but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now higher than usual in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum continues lower than usual at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Rajputana but in Sind skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is in excess in Upper Sind and west Rajputana, the maximum at Jacobabad being 117°. Night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the extreme eastern districts but is drier than usual elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan but lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but is still generally normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula but Cuddapah alone reports rain (0·30inch) Cloud has increased in Malabar and has appeared also in the south Bombay Deccan.

The heat depression has moved northwards from its usual position and lies over the Punjab. It is deeper than usual and the gradient between Kathiawar and the Punjab is again steeper than usual.

A few thunder-storms or dustsorms may occur in north Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. Some thunders-torms are likely also in the southern half of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th May was 29,855 The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or anevoid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A SIMPLE MORNING TOILETTE.

Linen has always a charm of its own for hot weather, writes a lady correspondent from Paris, and the vogue for brown has found expression in some very practical and smart gowns which are being carried out in brown linen. These represent tight-fitting and plain polonaise models, with sleeves of the same, and a small lingerie yoke and collar. Curious as it may sound, they will be worn with a long basqued serge coat of the same colour, lined through to match, and provide an original and exceedingly elegant costume for morning wear. Naturally enough, the leading houses in the Rue de la Paix would introduce into this gown some complicated cutting and splicing—just as a cordon bleu brings his subtlety to bear on a good sauce to accompany his roast—while, to break the line, a very effective method consists of fashioning the seams with an outstanding fold. Satin covered buttons are besides, largely used for trimming. The long tweed travelling coat for spring and summer wear has the back cut on the cross with a seam down the middle and is very full in the skirts. The sleeve is smaller than last year, and the cheek—when this style of cloth pattern is adopted—is larger.

THE NEW PETTICOAT.

As regards underwear with the unlined summer serge skirts, carefully fitted petticoats of silk "mery" or of white lawn will be worn con amore, the tops of these being at flat and as neatly cut as possible, as any puckers or fulness will throw out the skirt. Merv is very suitable for petticoats. Not only is it of a clinging quality; it has besides sufficient substance to prevent the skirt breaking at the feet when walking—a very ugly feature. For footgear there are charming linen boots in cream, beige, and brown, not excessively pointed, and with prettily embroidered buttonholes. Sashes are greatly in evidence, but as often as not it is only one sash end which is seen, and which is introduced indiscriminately at the front side, or back. A handsome pique frock in a violine shade had a tablier running up the middle of the skirt to the corsage and spreading out upon the shoulders in a graceful curve. The centre of this tablier was a straight band of soutache, ton sur ton, which stopped short about the bust, while the pique sleeves were very pretty, being cut to the elbow and fastened down the centre of the arm with a scalloped edge punctured with buttons.

ALUMINIUM NET AS SLEEVE LINING.

As regards the make of the jupe, the side breadths of this dress were joined to the whole where the tablier ended, with a seam made in the same scalloped fashion, and a black sash was brought round the sides and fell just behind the right hip. Several of the Paris dressmakers persist in making the three-quarter, sleeve the manche proper stopping short at the elbow, while the undersleeve only extends a little below it, and many women are deploring, in consequence the enforced return of the long glove. As a general rule, however, the three-quarter sleeve belongs exclusively to the summer afternoon gown, and tailor-mades are almost invariably fashioned with the wrist long manche. Where grey, mole, or any dull, soft tint of that description is concerned, a great fancy is shown for carrying out the sleeve in aluminium net, covered over with a filmy, transparent veiling of grey or mole trille. This is, however, chiefly employed in the case of the long mitaine sleeve and the same expedient is repeated in the matter of the guimpe. The deep tucked guimpe is disappearing in favor of that fashioned of plain stretched tulle or net, while below it a little gathered vest, cut round, is drawn up with a narrow hem of satin or velvet. In nearly every case the lower part of the sleeve, if not the entire manche, matches the vest or yoke. Another feature of the new gowns which deserves mention is the manner in which the overskirt is treated. This—which when carried out in some thin material is often gathered all round the waist—is apparently cut very much longer than the doublure, and at a level with the latter it is doubled up underneath again and the edge gathered on to a ribbon and sewn to the under skin about halfway to the waist. In other cases, the overdress has the effect of being looped up as an afterthought in quasi-pannier folds on either side, at about the height of the knees, and the front scooped away over the underskirt. The gathering of the material over the hips is rather a vexed question nowadays. Some people maintain that the extra fulness is anathema, except where a very slight woman is concerned, while others are of opinion that it makes little or no difference. The fact remains, however, that the matter lies entirely in the hands of the dressmakers, and that one will succeed by this means in giving the gown a hanging effect while in another case the folds produced by the gathers will only add to the grace of the gown. Salad making is an absorbing hobby at present. Even jig-saw puzzles do not quite compare with the excitement of anjoing new recipes out of the unsophisticated, who march too slowly behind the times to have any consciousness of the fact, that an exclusive recipe is worth even more nowadays than the address of the cleverest little dressmaker who turns out the Paris toilettes for half a crown a day. Cookery secrets used to be given away without a pang in our grandmother's times, in whose manuscript books "Bombay Curry, Aunt Maria's Recipe," "Thatched Pudding (Mrs. Smith)," and "Plum-pudding—Lady North's Way" were copied out in sloping hand, and were probably exchanged.

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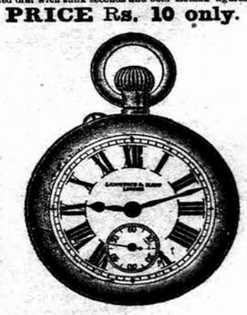

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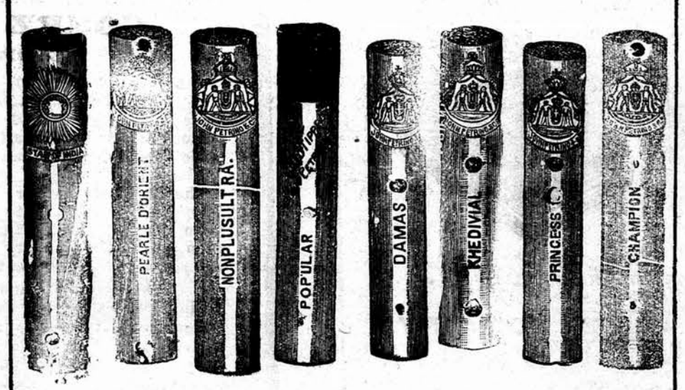

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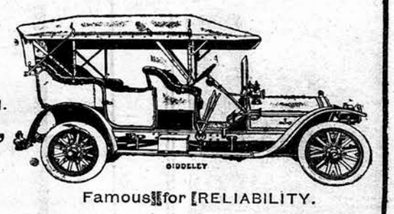

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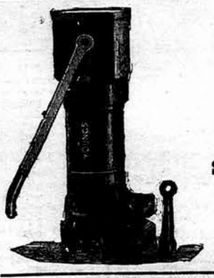

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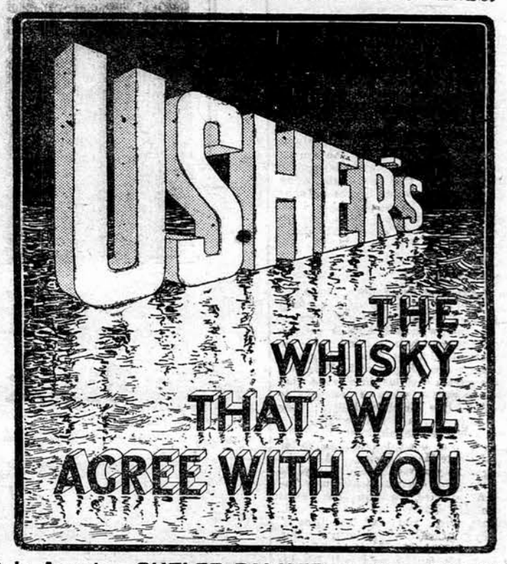

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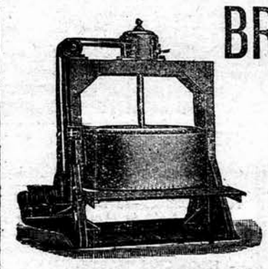

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